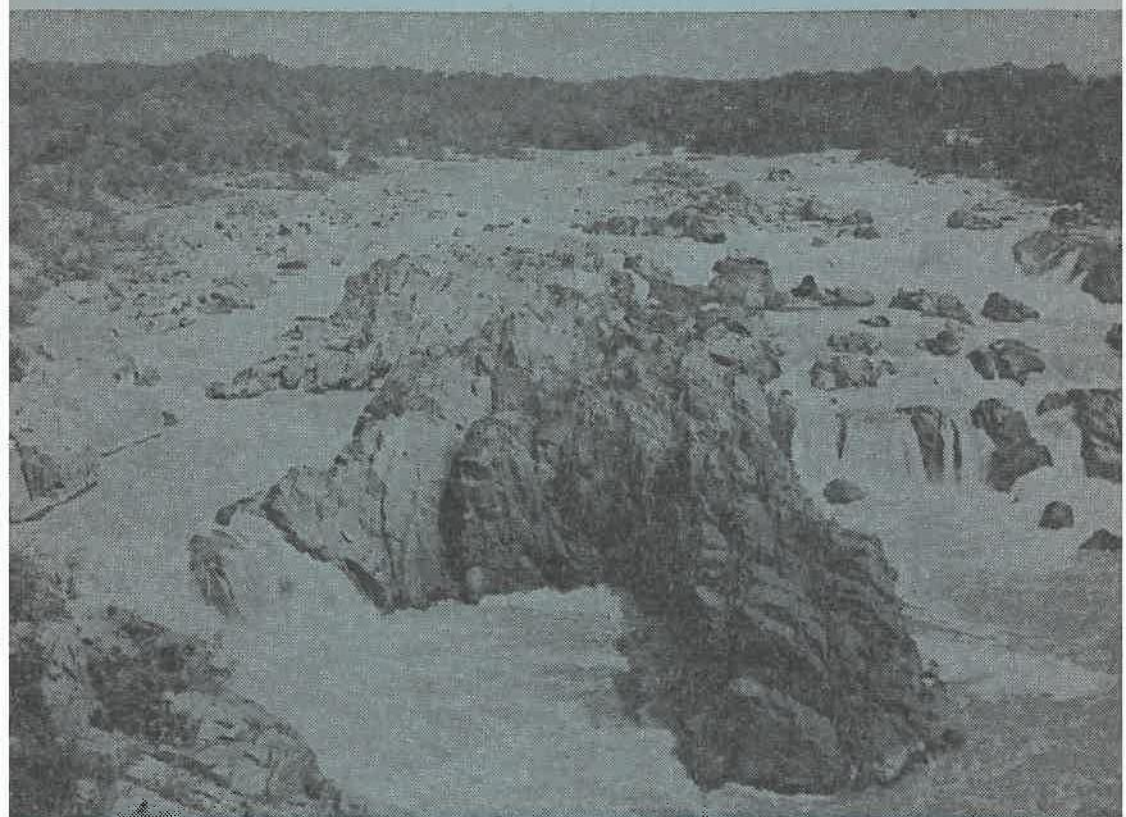


**Historical Society
of
Fairfax County, Virginia, Inc.**



COPYRIGHT, HARRIS & EWING

Vol. 7 - 1960-1961



**Historical Society
of
Fairfax County, Virginia, Inc.**

Vol. 7 - 1960-1961

EDITORS

A. SMITH BOWMAN, JR.

KATHERINE S. SHANDS

ROBERT A. ALDEN

PUBLISHED BY
THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF
FAIRFAX, COUNTY, VIRGINIA, INC.

Copyright by the
Historical Society of Fairfax
County, Virginia, 1961

Library of Congress
Card Catalogue Number 55-41654

Printed by the
Independent Printers
Vienna, Va.

Table of Contents

Thomas Lee at the Falls	1
Fairfax County Chapter, American National Red Cross Honors Heroine of the Second Battle of Manassas	11
Fairfax County and Constitutional Conventions: 1774 to 1956.....	15
Towlston Road	21
Sidelight of History	26
A History of the Oakton School	27
Cornwell Farm	32
Oak Hill	34
Ossian Hall	38
Ravensworth	46
Maplewood	50
The Story of Matildaville	52
The President's Report	53
The Treasurer's Report	56
List of Members of the Society	57
List of Contents of Previous Editions	61
Ads of Yesteryear	63

Maps and Illustrations

COVER:

This picture shows historic Great Falls looking upstream from a cliff on the 800-acre tract of the Potomac Electric and Power Company on the Virginia side of the Potomac River. The tract has been acquired by the National Park Service, and will be preserved as an area for nature lovers and natural history students. (See Thomas Lee at the Falls" on Page 1.)

Richard McAllister Smith, Society President	Frontispiece
Commemorative Marker to Clara Barton	12
George Washington and George Mason	16
R. Walton Moore, Carter Glass and Henry Fairfax	18
John Goode, John Barbour, John Daniel and Francis Smith	19
Plat of 1912 Deed to Oakton School Property	} 28 & 29
Tree for Which Oakton was Named	
Oakton School Building No. 1	
Oakton School Buildings No. 3 and No. 5	
Vienna and Fairfax School Buildings	30
Accotink School Building	31
Cornwell Farm	32
Oak Hill	36
Ossian Hall	42
Ruins of the Ravensworth Mansion	48
Old Spring House at Ravensworth	49
Maplewood Mansion	50

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

1961

1962

1963

1964

1965

1966

1967

1968

1969

1970

1971

1972

1973

1974

Officers for 1960-61

RICHARD M. SMITH, *President*

THOMAS C. BARRINGER, *1st Vice President*

MRS. RICHARD E. SHANDS, *2nd Vice President*

WALTER T. OLIVER, JR., *Secretary*

HENRY C. MACKALL, *Treasurer*

Board of Directors

A. SMITH BOWMAN, JR.

MRS. CHARLES POZER

JAMES KEITH

ROBERT D. GRAHAM

CHARLES PICKETT

JUDGE CHARLES D. HAMEL

THOMAS P. CHAPMAN, JR.

CHARLES C. WALL

CLARENCE J. ROBINSON

VIRGIL CARRINGTON JONES



Richard McAllister Smith, III
President, The Historical Society of
Fairfax County, Virginia, 1961

Thomas Lee at the Falls

By Fairfax Harrison

Reprinted from Mr. Harrison's "Landmarks of Old Prince William", (1924)

At the beginning of the eighteenth century, Stafford (County), scarcely free as yet of dread of Indian outrages, was beginning to creep north of Great Hunting Creek and to make scattered clearings for "out plantations" as well in the creek valleys as on the shore of the great river. The immigrants were now in a new country—the lands of the Anacostans, who long had occupied that portion of the "freshes" which lay above the Doegs; which may be identified generally as including both banks of the river in the vicinity of the future sites of Alexandria and Washington city. It was, when the English came to occupy it, a pleasant region, of which Henry Fleet's warm and often quoted eulogy in 1631 still lives:

"This place," he said,¹ "without all question is the most pleasant and healthful place in all this country, and most convenient for habitation, the air temperate in summer and not violent in winter. It aboundeth with all manner of fish. The Indians in one night commonly will catch thirty sturgeons in a place (i.e. below the Little Falls) where the river is not above twelve fathom broad. And as for deer, buffaloes, bears, turkeys, the woods do swarm with them and the soil is exceedingly fertile: but above this place the country is rocky and mountainous like Cannida."

This description, especially in relation to the abundance of game, is testimony that the Anacostans dwelt on the edge of the great wilderness. Above them there were no "old fields" to bear witness to a past or present agricultural population. The land grants thenceforth show that the only clearing in the forest were "poison fields" resulting from the Indians' fire hunting; thereby adding another proof that the boundary of the forest primeval was the head of navigation below the Little Falls. Here then it was that the tidewater tribes came into contact with the northern Indians, a place where different races met to trade, to exchange news and to fight. Capt. John Smith himself recognized this fact by confining his name "Patawomeke" to the navigable waters;² and when the English ventured further up stream than Smith had ever gone, that is to say above the falls, they found that the northern Indians themselves gave a new name to the waters there. To them the river now became *Cohongarooton* or Goose River, so called, from the multitude of geese which frequented it in winter.³

Before we follow the earliest settlers into the forests above the Falls and look on at their seating of the territory which was destined

to become upper Fairfax and lower Loudoun, it may be expedient, in the interest of historical perspective, to take note of the delay which preceded that immigration. Fortunately, there survives a convincing testimony to bring home the fact. We have seen Burr Harrison of Chapawansick pushing his way through this forest on his embassy to Conoy Island in 1699, and have read his report that it was then uninhabited. A generation later his son, Thomas Harrison of Chapawansick, completes that picture. In the deposition he made for Col. Byrd in 1737, already cited for other detail, the latter bears witness to the continuing mystery of the backwoods as late as 1700.

"About 50 years ago," he says, referring to a period a decade after the Susquehannock war, "Sundry families seated again about Hunting Creek, but at that time the falls of Potowmack were not known as ever he heard of. But about 36 or 37 years ago (i.e., 1700) when he went up to live at Hunting Creek he had heard people talk of going up thither to fish."

To the historian the Falls of the Potomac will always suggest Lee of Virginia. With the instinct of that noble fish, the sturgeon, the first of the Lees showed his descendants the way up stream. He pushed his interests as far as Great Hunting Creek; and as soon as it was possible his grandson resumed the forward movement and planted himself at the Falls. It thus seems that it must have been an inherited confidence in a race destiny on the upper Potomac which dictated that memorable prophecy, recorded before the middle of the eighteenth century, that in time the colonies would declare themselves independent of Great Britain and would here plant the seat of their government.⁴

Thomas Lee, fourth son of the second Richard Lee of "Mt. Pleasant," in Westmoreland, achieved his own conspicuous career. Born in 1690, he had, according to his family chronicle,⁵

"none but a common Virginia education, yet having strong natural parts, long after he was a man, he learned the languages without any assistance but his own genius, and became a tolerable adept in Greek and Latin . . . By his industry and parts (he) acquired a considerable fortune, for being a younger brother, his parental estate was small."

He may well have visited the falls of the Potomac as a boy, for sport. Others from Westmoreland were doing so at this time, among them Daniel McCarty, Lee's neighbor at home and soon to be his brother-in-law; who, in 1709, was the first to take a land grant on the upper river, at the Sugar-lands.⁶ But what fixed Thomas Lee's own interest

and, at the same time gave him his start in life, is that in 1711 he was, at the age of twenty-one, appointed resident agent for the proprietors of the Northern Neck. This came about as the immediate consequence of a woman's whim. Margaret, Lady Culpeper, widow of the Virginia Governor, died in May, 1710, leaving her daughter, Catherine, Lady Fairfax, then also a widow, to carry on alone the responsibility of an involved estate, a part of which was the Northern Neck proprietary. Lady Fairfax could not understand why so broad a domain as she understood she had inherited in Virginia did not yield her a larger income. Among other self-constituted advisers, she listened to the suggestions of one of her late husband's bailiffs who, writing darkly just before her mother's death, had filled her mind with suspicion:

"There are some papers of moment relating to the Virginia estate," he said,⁷ "in the hands of a certain person I know which will be of use, and upon an order from your ladyship I presume he will deliver them. That Mr. Perry is a sharp man and I fear you are very indifferently dealt with by him and his friend in Virginia, and if I don't help you to a chapman for it (which you shall soon hear further from me about), I doubt not of putting your ladyship and your lady mother in a way to make more of it yearly than hath been made since Mr. Perry and his friend's management thereof."

On this, Lady Fairfax ended the Northern Neck agency which her mother had established, and cut off all relations with that great Virginia merchant the first Micajah Perry, and "his friend," Col. Robert Carter, of Corotoman. In their stead she turned over her affairs to Thomas Corbin, another London merchant, whose house had been identified with Virginia for two generations; and he in turn nominated, as the Virginia residents, his brother-in-law, Edmund Jennings, and his nephew, Thomas Lee. At the moment, Jennings was in England. As he was not immediately to return to the colony the duty fell on young Lee to take over the estate books and begin the new agency; and for four years he was in sole charge in Virginia.⁸

Lady Fairfax's power of attorney to Lee was dated December 11, 1711,⁹ but he did not begin to sign grants until September, 1713. His notes on the grant books, and particularly his inauguration of the practice of entering the surveyor's plats with the grants,¹⁰ testify to the enthusiasm and thoroughness with which he then took hold of the job. Although the greater number of the grants he issued were on the waters of Elk Marsh and Occoquan, it may fairly be assumed that his zeal carried him on tours of observation over all parts of the proprietary where it was safe to go at all; but it was not until 1716,

when his uncle, Jennings, returned to Virginia and himself took over the responsibility, that Lee made use, for his own account, of the information he had acquired.

Following McCarty's Sugarlands grant of 1709 there was a long interval before other surveys were made on the upper river. The first conspicuous ones were those of Alexander Scott the parson of Overwharton. In December, 1716, he took a grant of 946 acres "on the South side of, and near the head of, a run called by said Scott and others Scot's Run, issuing out of Potowmack river between Difficult and Pimmett's Run above the falls of said river;" and a month later followed this up with another for 770 acres "on the north or upper side, and near the head, of Pimmett's Run *alias* the Upper Spout Run, falling into Potowmack river and near the falls thereof."¹¹ A year later Lee, himself, followed this lead. Beginning with a small grant of 285 acres, issued by Jennings in the name of Richard Lee¹² "on the upper Side of Lee's Creek, being the second great branch issuing out of the south side of Patowmack River above the Sugar Land Island," he closed the books of the Jennings agency in August, 1719, with two grants in his own name, aggregating 3,700 acres, at the Falls and on the lower side of "Lee's Creek." Thereafter, during Robert Carter's second agency, Thomas Lee went on until he had accumulated 16,000 acres between these landmarks, the greater part of which was in what is now Loudoun, on either bank of Broad Run.¹³ It is of interest that in doing this he made an earnest and persistent attempt to impose his name upon the stream we know as Goose Creek. If he did not succeed, that name is nevertheless perpetuated in the vicinity: in lieu of "Lee's Creek" the town of Leesburg honours his memory.¹⁴

While Thomas Lee acquired a large area of agricultural lands in the Sugarlands, it is significant that his grants at and between the Great and Little Falls were on the river bank, where the land was poor. His ambition was not so much to plant tobacco, as to control the commercial density of an extensive back country. Before Alexandria and Georgetown came into existence he dreamed of establishing a seat of commerce at the head of Potomac navigation. Having earlier secured the strategic sites, he waited patiently for population to make them valuable. But, as it befell, the seating of the upper Potomac was delayed by the creation of the "manors," and, when at last the expected commerce of the region began, Lee's plans proved abortive. It remained for others to realize his vision. One can now conjecture that a cause of Lee's failure was his unwillingness to share opportunities with the Scots merchants who were the dominant traders in the Potomac and had it in their power to make or mar any mart on that river; at all events, he certainly showed an uncompromising tenacity in his

negotiations with Robert Carter in 1728, when that potentate wished to build an ore dock below the falls, and could have helped him.¹⁵ By this last miscalculation Lee alienated the entire Carter family, and it would be characteristic of the intrigues among the dominant Virginia families of the time to credit to the Carters an adverse and persistently effective political influence upon all that Lee sought henceforth to accomplish at the Falls in his own behalf. Although he was advanced to the Council in 1733 and lived to achieve, by seniority of service, the presidency of that body and so to have the honour of ending his life as Commander-in-Chief and acting Governor of the colony after Gooch's return to England,¹⁶ he had not been able to secure the designation of his lands at the Falls as the location of a public tobacco warehouse until 1742, a decade after the Scots had laid the foundations of their later towns on the Quantico and Hunting Creek.¹⁷ He seems, indeed, to have played here a lone hand. Even after Lord Fairfax arrived in the colony he did not enlist his interest, but saw him give a powerful support to the Scots on Hunting Creek. His only confidential associate in this effort seems to have been Francis Awbrey, that forgotten worthy, the first citizen of Loudoun, who played a large part in the earliest settlement of the upper Potomac but died too soon to be of material aid to Lee's plans.¹⁸

The site at the mouth of Pimmett's run had, indeed, every natural advantage for an *entrepot*. As compared with its successful rivals, it was first in the field. Here Henry Flett had traded with the Iroquois. It was, too, a main crossing of the river used by the Maryland Indians and by the white men who succeeded to their lands. From the Virginia shore extended thence inland north and west those two trails which became the Sugarlands Rolling Road and the Falls Rolling Road and were used as their access to the upper country by a large proportion of the earliest English immigrants from the South. The relation with Maryland was of enough importance to justify a ferry here prior to 1737,¹⁹ and that that ferry was then frequented is evident from the fact that Francis Awbrey found it profitable to convert it into a public ferry in 1738, and, before the warehouse had been established, to maintain an ordinary on the Virginia shore to serve the travel there.²⁰ While Thomas Lee, and after him his eldest son, made what they could of these opportunities, it does not appear that their venture was ever a business success. Both Alexandria and Georgetown blanketed them. The premonition of this fate was the removal in 1748, after Francis Awbrey's death, of the public ferry to Analostan Island over against the then nascent settlement of Georgetown.²¹

But despite their setbacks, the Lees maintained their belief in the Little Falls site. In 1772 Philip Ludwell Lee laid out on it his proposed,

but never realized, town of Philee,²² and he maintained the "Falls Warehouse" to the end of his life in 1775. That warehouse was, indeed, continuously recited in the tobacco acts down to that of 1792;²³ but after its site had been included in the District of Columbia, and the navigation of the Potomac had been opened around both the Little and Great Falls, a successor was established at the Great Falls.²⁴ There at last it seemed for a moment that Thomas Lee's dreams might take on substance. The activities of the Patowmack Company led to the incorporation of the town of Matildaville at the new warehouse site. While on Bryan Fairfax's land, this town was a speculation by General "Light Horse Harry" Lee who had then succeeded to some of Thomas Lee's Falls property.²⁵ For some years Matildaville was a commercial focus of great activity and promise, but fate was implacable against Thomas Lee's ambition, even in the third generation. If his vision was realized, in principle when Washington city was laid out, none of his descendants had in it the reward he intended for them. His inheritance had passed to the merchants of Georgetown.

The significant historical fact in respect to the settlement of the territory above the Falls is that the immigration thither was delayed until, under the terms of Spotwood's treaty of Albany of 1722, the Iroquois had withdrawn beyond the Blue Ridge and had removed with them the danger to the English frontier from the Piscataway fort on Conoy Island. The McCarty, Scott and Lee grants, secured prior to that treaty, were all adventures in the wilderness. It was, indeed, only after Robert Carter opened his new books at the beginning of his second Northern Neck agency, in the spring of 1723, that a few individual planters began to seat themselves on small holdings beside the greater grants which had preceded them, and ten years later before there was more than a scattered series of forest clearings reaching up the ridge trail. During this period we can trace in the land grants the northward progress through the valley of Four Mile Creek²⁶ of such locally characteristic names as Pearson, Broadwater, Elzey, Gunnell and Lewis, past that conspicuous natural landmark, "the Rock Stones called Brandy-more Castle,"²⁷ and over the divide until they reached "the Clerke's Folly in the Poison Fields above Difficult."²⁸

Contemporaneously, settlers were also pushing through the McCarty, Lee and Carter "manors" above Difficult and seating themselves on the banks of the river beyond the falls. One of the earliest of them was Philip Noland²⁹ who, in 1724, took a grant at the mouth of Broad Run, where he was joined a year later by Francis Awbrey, whose daughter he married. In 1728 Awbrey took another forward step and crossed Goose Creek to accumulate broad holdings of the limestone lands on the river below the Catocin Range. The largest parcel was

"on the side of Potowmack river about five or six miles above the mouth of Goose Creek," where beside the "Big Spring" he made his residence. Eventually he took also a grant above "Clerk's run,"³⁰ at what must already have been a familiar river crossing, and there established the original Point of Rocks ferry.³¹

This last survey overlapped an Irish settlement opposite the mouth of Monocacy, which had been in existence at least from the beginning of 1725. It was apparently a bridgehead pushed across the Potomac by immigrants who were then crowding into Maryland from the north to establish the community afterwards known as Fredericktown.³² In January, 1724-5,³³ William Hawlin (spelled in the records also Hallin and Halling) took a grant of 535 acres, described simply as "above Goose Creek on Potowmack river side" but identified by subsequent references at first as "below the Yaller Rocks" and later as "on both sides of Red Rock Run." Above this, in 1729,³⁴ Margaret Hawlin had a grant of 416 acres "15 or 16 miles above Goose Creek and about two miles below the Kitchen Mountain" which is further located by references in later grants to "Clerk's Run." "The widow Hawlin" thenceforth for some years remained a landmark and in her vicinity lands were occupied, not always under the formality of a grant, by Irishmen who had come out of Maryland. One of these was that John Tuton who is mentioned in Awbrey's Point of Rocks' grant, and from later grants seems to have been bought out by Awbrey. In like manner Amos Sinclair³⁵ bought out the widow Hawlin, and in 1731 took, in his own name, several original grants in the same vicinity. Gatesby Cocke³⁶ and Benjamin Grayson,³⁷ earliest speculators in Loudoun lands, followed with grants on the head water of Limestone.

Thus was made the original map of Loudoun as far north as the Catoctin range (the widow Hawlin's "Kitchen Mountain"); for beyond that boundary there was already another story.

REFERENCES

1. *Brief Journal in Neill, The founders of Maryland*, 1876, p. 27.
2. *Smith's Works*, ed. Arber, i, 52. There has been much fanciful interpretation of this passage, but see Bozman's sane and lucid comment in his *Maryland*, i, 138.
3. *Cohongarooton*: The map called Capt. John Smith's did not show the falls of the Potomac and inscribed the name "Potawomeck flu." only at the mouth of the river. One who read that map without the aid of the accompanying text was thus justified in taking the Smith map as authority for applying the name Potomac to the entire river, including the part above the falls, when that landmark was reached in the progress of discovery up stream. This seems to have been Robert Carter's judgment, for he extended the designation, Potomac, in the earliest land grants above the falls (1709). It was, doubtless, for that consideration that Graffenried followed suit on his map of 1712. In 1737 Col. Byrd seized upon these testimonies for the purpose of his political argument (*Westover MSS.*, ed. Wynne, ii, 125) and made them the authority for his claim that the "head" of the Potomac was the confluence of what he denominated two tributaries, Shenandoah and Cohongarooton. It is significant, however that Lord Fairfax's commissioners replied to Byrd by pointing

out that in common usage the name, Cohongarooton, extended down to the falls, wherefore no convincing argument could be drawn from that name for limiting the proprietary at the mouth of the Shenandoah. The difference in nomenclature thus asserted is clearly brought out by Ferdinand John Paris' report to the Penn heirs in 1737 (See post, p. 621). He said, "Lord Fairfax's Comrs., you'll observe, describe the upper part of the River thus, 'Potowmack River, called Cohongaroota by Col. Lee since the date of the patent,' but on the other hand the King's Comrs. describe it thus, 'Cohongarooto River, so called from its head to the mouth of Shenando,'" Thomas Lee is thus shown to have been an advocate of the application of the name Cohongarooton above the falls. He was, undoubtedly, following the Indian practice which he had learned during his Northern Neck agency and could point to a similar interpretation not only on some of the early maps which followed Smith generally but sought to extend his system of nomenclature (e.g., Herrman, 1673, who gave the name "Turkey Buzzard" to the main river above the Eastern Branch, and John Senex, 1719, who labels it "Namaughton," apparently adapting for that purpose the name, "Nameroughuena," which Smith had assigned to the Anacostan village on Alexander's Island) but also on that "General Map of the known and inhabited Parts of Virginia" which Governor Gooch sent to the Lords of Trade in May, 1731, (See post, p. 617). Here the Falls are laid down and the river is clearly divided by them as "Potomack R" below and "Cohongarouton R" above. As "Shanando R" is also indicated, this was not due to any misapprehension of topography. That Thomas Lee was consistent in his practice, even after common usage had crystallized Robert Carter's nomenclature, appears in his will of 1749 (Lee of Virginia, p. 121) which refers to the river above the falls as "Cohongaronto or Potomack."

4. Lee, Richard Henry Lee (1825), p. 7, seems to be the source of this tradition. The authority given for it is the memory, by an old man, of a conversation with President Lee.
5. Lee of Virginia, p. 103.
6. N. N., 3: 248. Daniel McCarty (1679-1724), son of Dennis who died in Richmond County in 1694, represented Westmoreland in the Assembly from 1705 until his death, being speaker in 1715 and 1718. He married Ann, daughter of the second Richard Lee and widow of the second William Fitzhugh. His M. I. in Yeocomico churchyard is reproduced in W. & M. Quar., vii, 97.
7. The Fairfax Correspondence, (ed Bell, 1849) ii, 242.
8. Edmund Jennings: It appears (Acts P. C., Colonial, ii, 825) that in 1713 William Cocks was appointed to Edmund Jennings' place in the Virginia Council on the allegation that the latter was then living in England "to recover his health and settle his private affairs" and "intends to return no more." But he did return in the spring of 1716 and was reinstated in the Council in consideration of his previous important service. Jennings' private affairs were now seriously involved by debts to Micaiah Perry; and, though he was old and in bad health, he could not afford to forego any source of income. The result was that he took over the local management of the proprietary, leaving to his nephew, Thomas Lee, only the charge of the estate office, which remained at Mt. Pleasant in Westmoreland. The result of this was that the business of the proprietary suffered, there were complaints in the Assembly, and both Jennings and Lee were superseded (see post, p. 231).
9. Westmoreland D. B., 5: 56. It would be interesting to know whether Lady Fairfax's selection of her new agents was made on the advice of old Philip Ludwell who, in 1711, was still living in England. Having married Lady Fairfax's cousin, Frances Culpeper, the widow of Governor Berkeley, he had become a kinsman. Thomas Lee eventually married a granddaughter of this Philip Ludwell, and so tied that particular knot of Virginia cousins still tighter.
10. Robert Carter did not continue Lee's practice in this respect, but William Fairfax resumed it in 1739. As a consequence, N. N. books 5 and E are the most helpful of the entire series for present day research.
11. N. N. 5: 79, 181. For Pimmett's Run, see ante., p. 75.
12. This seems to have been Thomas Lee's brother, the London merchant. The second Richard Lee died March 12, 1714-15 (Lee of Virginia, p. 77). He had been trading in partnership with his brother-in-law, Thomas Corbin (Acts P. C., Colonial, ii, 492), and at home in Virginia served the office of Naval Officer for the Potomac district. After his death these functions were distributed among his sons. The third Richard Lee went to London to join the Corbin house, and Thomas Lee succeeded as Naval Officer in Virginia.
13. Thomas Lee's grants on the Potomac above the falls are N. N., 5: 176, 240, 241; A: III; B: 162; C: I; F: 188.
14. Lee was following the common precedent of the earliest landholders at the mouth of a stream when he wrote "Lee's Creek" into his land grants. But when "King" Carter resumed the proprietary agency and had a dispute with Lee about some lands which

- he wanted himself, he translated the Indian name of the stream and so established the designation Goose Creek (N.N., A: 118; B: 61). Lee accepted this in a grant of 1728 (N. N., B: 162), but that he had not done so with good grace is evident from the fact that when he came to write his will, in 1749 (Lee of Virginia, p. 121), he called the stream "Goose or Lee's Creek."
15. See post, p. 422.
 16. Thomas Lee was sworn of the Council October 24, 1788 (Council Minutes, C. O., 5: 1420, p. 142). Governor Gooch's last Council was on August 26, 1749, and on September 4th following, Lee was sworn as Commander-in-Chief and acting Governor. His death was reported to the Council by his successor, Lewis Burwell, on November 21, 1750 (ibid, 1423, pp. 400, 477).
 17. Henning, v. 143. The first inspectors at the Falls Warehouse were Daniel French and Townshend Dade (C. O., 5: 1423, p. 208).
 18. Francis Awbrey (1690?-1741) makes his appearance in the Virginia records in the 1694 will of his uncle, Henry Awbrey of Essex (Transcripts of Essex Records, 1692-95 in Va. State Library, p. 352) as the "youngest son of my brother, John Awbrey." His father may have been that John Awbrey who died in Westmoreland in 1720 (Crozier, Westmoreland Wills, p. 85) but no Francis is named in that will. In 1717 he established himself (N. N., 5: 135) in the fork of Pohick and thenceforth until 1731 was active in the contemporary land speculation in the territory which became Loudoun. In Robert Carter's Letter Book he appears several times as "Frank Awbrey," working apparently in close co-operation with Thomas Lee. His own land grants at this time (N. N., B: 106, 166, 202; C: 80, 102, 185) were on the Horsepen of Broad, on Cub, on the branches of Four Mile, on Catoclin and Goose and on Potomac above Goose Creek. On the organization of Prince William in 1731 he was included in the first commission of the peace and the next year became the inspector of the Pohick warehouse and a member of the Truro vestry. In 1739 he served the office of Sheriff of Prince William, and, in 1741, he died (See his will in Prince William W. B., C: 341). The Truro vestry book had show him building a "chapel above Goose Creek" between 1733-35, the location of which (post, p. 304) proves that at the end of his life he lived beside the "Big Spring" near the site of Leesburg. This is confirmed by the name "Aroberry," indicated on the Potomac below the mouth of Limestone, on the early maps (Jefferson and Brooke, 1746; Fry & Jefferson, 1751, and Thomas Jefferson, 1787), all of which apparently derived it from a sheet now missing of Robert Brooke's Potomac map of 1737.
 - Francis Awbrey's will mentions his wife without any clue to her identity; sons, John, Thomas, Richard, Frances, George, Henry and Samuel; daughters, Elizabeth Nowland and Sarah. John Awbrey was a surveyor and sometime inspector of the Hunting Creek Warehouse; his will and that of his brother Richard, were proved in Fairfax in 1748. As recited in his father's will, Francis, jr., lived on the Pohick lands, where he had voted in 1744 (Boogher). George, Henry and Samuel were under age at their father's death, as recited by his will, by which they took inheritances on the Potomac above Goose Creek. There George died in 1753, when his will was proved in Fairfax Court. Thomas is cited, post, note 31.
 19. Robert Brooke's Potomac map of 1737 shows "Magee's ferry" here and he mentioned it also in his expense account of that survey (Cal. Va. State Papers, i, 229). This ferry may have been established as early as 1720, when the Maryland record shows that the "Prince Georges road" was open as far north as Rock Creek.
 20. For Awbrey's Falls ferry license see Henning, v. 66. By his will (1741) Awbrey left to his son, Richard, "fifty acres of land reserved at the falls where the ferry and ordinary is kept."
 21. Journals H. B., 1742-49, p. 262, 325.
 22. Henning, viii, 622.
 23. Henning, xiii, 479.
 24. The transfer must have taken place in 1792 when the inspection was established at Great Falls by the act last cited; for while Andrew Ellicott's well known survey of the "Territory of Columbia," drawn in that year, includes the original warehouse site, there is no indication that such a facility was then in active operation.
 25. His right was derived through his first wife, Matilda, daughter of Philip Ludwell Lee, for whom the town was named. See post, p. 559.
 26. The name appears as early as 1694 (N. N., 2: 14) and undoubtedly was assigned in the exploration of the Howson (Alexander) grant of 1669 (Patents, 6: 262), which included its mouth, because that landmark was substantially four miles above the mouth of Hunting Creek.
 27. N. N., A: 113. This appears to have been what is now called "Minor Hill," which tops the drainage ridge between the waters of Pimmett's and Four Mile runs.
 28. N. N., C: 88: As appears from some surveys of 1736 and 1742, which remain of record

in the Land Office in Richmond. Difficult was the northern limit of the characteristic small tracts by which eastern Fairfax above Hunting Creek was seated. When Lord Fairfax inspected that territory in 1736 he found so few seatings between Difficult and the Sugarlands that he was enabled there to interpose below the Carter's Frying Pan tracts that Great Falls manor of 12,588 acres which he later gave to Bryan Fairfax (N. N., E: 38; I: 124).

29. See post, p. 503.
30. Cf. N. N., B: 166 and F: 224.
31. **The Point of Rocks Ferry:** In his will of 1741 Francis Awbrey mentioned a river tract above "Clerk's run," on which he identified "the ferry landing" and "the ferry road." This tract was devised to the testator's son, Thomas Awbrey, who perfected the title (N. N., F: 224) and was in possession of it in 1769, when a public ferry was licensed there (Hening, viii, 369). It does not appear that this ferry was much frequented, for in 1775 (Loudoun O. B., E: 30), when the county court had under consideration a proposal to improve the road approach to it, it was objected that Thomas Awbrey did not maintain "a proper boat for the ferry." Thomas Awbrey died in 1787 (See his will in Loudoun W. B., C: 258), and there is no record of this ferry in the revivals of 1794 and 1819. In 1834 (Acts, 1833-34, ch. 150, p. 179) Rebecca Johnson, then holding Thomas Awbrey's lands, revived the ferry "from her lands in the county of Loudoun across the Potowmac to the Point of Rocks on the Maryland shore," and the Loudoun records show that in 1837 Margaret Graham had succeeded at once to the Awbrey lands and to the ferry privilege. Thenceforth this ferry continued to function until it was superseded in 1847 by the bridge built by the Potomac Bridge Company "at or near the Point of Rocks, opposite the Patomac furnace property" (Maryland Laws, 1846-47, ch. 99; Acts, 1846-47, ch. 158, p. 145).
32. These people crossed the Potomac partly because the cost of entry for land was less in Lord Fairfax's office than in Lord Baltimore's, and partly because the Monocacy valley had then been preempted by Maryland land speculators, e.g., John Digges. For the Fredericktown settlement see Scharf, *History of Western Maryland* (1882), i, 358.
33. N. N., A: 118.
34. N. N., B: 215. Margaret Hawlin seems to have been the widow of the original William Hawlin; and it would follow that the William Hawlin, who was one of the Truro processioners in this region in 1743 (*Truro Vestry Book*, ed. Goodwin, p. 19), was probably her son. The name persisted in the neighbourhood. It was another William Hawlin who in 1816 revived Josias Clapham's ferry below the mouth of Monocacy (See post, p. 503).
35. N. N. D: 56. "Amos Sinkler" voted at the Prince William election in 1741 (Boogher, 117). "Sinclare" is marked, with reference to a house immediately opposite, but above, the mouth of Monocacy, on all the maps which followed the Potomac survey of 1736.
36. Catesby Cocke: Dr. William Cocke (1672-1720) "an English Physician, born of reputable parents at Sudbury in Suffolk, and educated at Queens College, Cambridge" (See his M. I. in Bruton church, Goodwin, p. 39), married a sister of Mark Catesby, the naturalist, and emigrated to Virginia, where in Spotswood's time he became Secretary of State, and died dramatically on the bench of the General Court.
His son, Catesby Cocke (1702-post 1762), was bred in the Secretary's office and as soon as he could qualify was preferred to a clerkship. It was thus that about 1728 he came to live on the Potomac as clerk of Stafford. On the organization of Prince William (1731) and Fairfax (1742) he was successively transferred to the same function in those new counties. His last official service was in 1746, when he resigned his clerkship to live out the remainder of his life in retirement. During all the years of his active life (1728-1746) he was an energetic speculator in Northern Neck lands, principally in the region above Goose Creek (his grants range from N. N., B: 155, to F: 304), but his residence was on the upper shore of the Ocoquan, near the ferry landing opposite the first Prince William court house (See his name there on Robert Brooke's Potomac map of 1737). At the end of his life, however, he removed to Dumfries, where he died after 1762. (His will, if any, is missing: the last record of him is a deed he executed September 14, 1762, recorded in *Prince William D. B. P.* 262.) Of this period there is an amusing entry in Washington's diary on January 12, 1760, that he was told at Dumfries "that Colo. Cocke was disgusted at my house (Mount Vernon) and left because he saw an old Negroe there resembling his own Image."
37. N. N., D: 84. **Benjamin Grayson**, who voted at the Prince William election in 1741 (Boogher, 117), was one of the earliest of the Scots merchants to be established on Quantico, where Dumfries was to arise, for there, in 1736, was born his well known son William. The latter, after brilliant service as colonel of a regiment of the line in the Continental army and subsequently in the Continental Congress, was the first Senator to represent Virginia in the Congress of the United States. Dying in 1790, he left a reputation which, says Grigsby, "may fitly fill one of the brightest pages in our annals" (See Virginia Convention of 1783, i, 194). Grayson County was named for him in 1793.

Fairfax County Chapter, American National Red Cross Honors Heroine of The Second Battle of Manassas

By William A. Collier, Brig. Gen. USA, Ret.

Speech delivered by Gen. Collier on the occasion of the dedication of the commemorative marker in honor of Clara Barton. Gen. Collier is Executive Director of the Fairfax County Chapter of the American National Red Cross.

As its contribution to the Civil War Centennial, the Fairfax County Chapter, American National Red Cross, on Sunday, May 21, 1961, paid tribute to the first great lady of the American Red Cross. At Fairfax Station, Virginia, the scene of one of her greatest achievements, a historical commemorative marker was dedicated and unveiled beside the old Ox Road (now Route 123) and just a few hundred yards north of the Southern Railroad, formerly the Orange and Alexandria Railway. Immediately to the west of the marker lies the small village of Fairfax Station, so rich in Civil War tradition. Minimizing the confusion and uncertainties that must have existed during the Second Battle of Manassas and without glossing over the angry controversies of those who took part in it, Fairfax Station is of distinct and particular interest to all who support the American Red Cross. For it was there that its founder, Clara H. Barton, "one of the least stereotyped heroines in American history" rendered unprecedented battlefield humanitarian service that brought forth the first faint stirring of American Red Cross life.

One of the tragic consequences of the Civil War was that the number of battle casualties was larger than that of any of the four other wars in which the United States has been a major participant. This was further aggravated by the fact that early in the war the Medical Corps (then the U.S. Sanitary Commission) was sadly lacking in equipment, medicines and supplies. While some hospitals and nursing facilities existed behind the lines, provision for first aid on the battlefield itself was somewhat inadequate.

Miss Barton's assistance to the wounded actually began in April 1861, when with her own funds, she bought needed items for wounded soldiers bivouacked in the unfinished Senate Chamber in the Nation's Capitol. As the war moved back and forth in Virginia, Miss Barton advertised in the newspapers of her home town of Worcester, Massachusetts for necessary supplies. People there responded with huge donations of medicines, bandages, food and other badly needed relief and comfort articles. Word-of-mouth reports of Miss Barton's work soon spread and contributions were received from a widespread area.

In official Washington, the progress of the Second Battle of Manassas was viewed with the usual deep concern so characteristic of a nation at war. But to that great and invincible woman—Clara H. Barton—reports of the steadily increasing number of battle casualties meant only one thing—an emergency call for service, not necessarily to the “Blue” nor to the “Gray,” but to all wounded and suffering soldiers. Hastily gathering her bandages, dressings, and food received from voluntary donors and by cajoling and persistence, she was able to override the regulations of the army and the conventions of society and obtain authority to send her supplies from Alexandria to the front by train, with permission for herself to work close to the battle lines. Recruiting three other volunteer ladies to forward her supplies, Miss Barton then drove in her carriage from her home in Washington to the railway yards west of Alexandria where she entrained for the front.

Some of the last-minutes items she had had the forethought to include were cooking utensils; also lanterns and candles so that the surgeons could see to work at night. These were packed into any available space. But her own belongings she restricted to those tied in a large handkerchief.

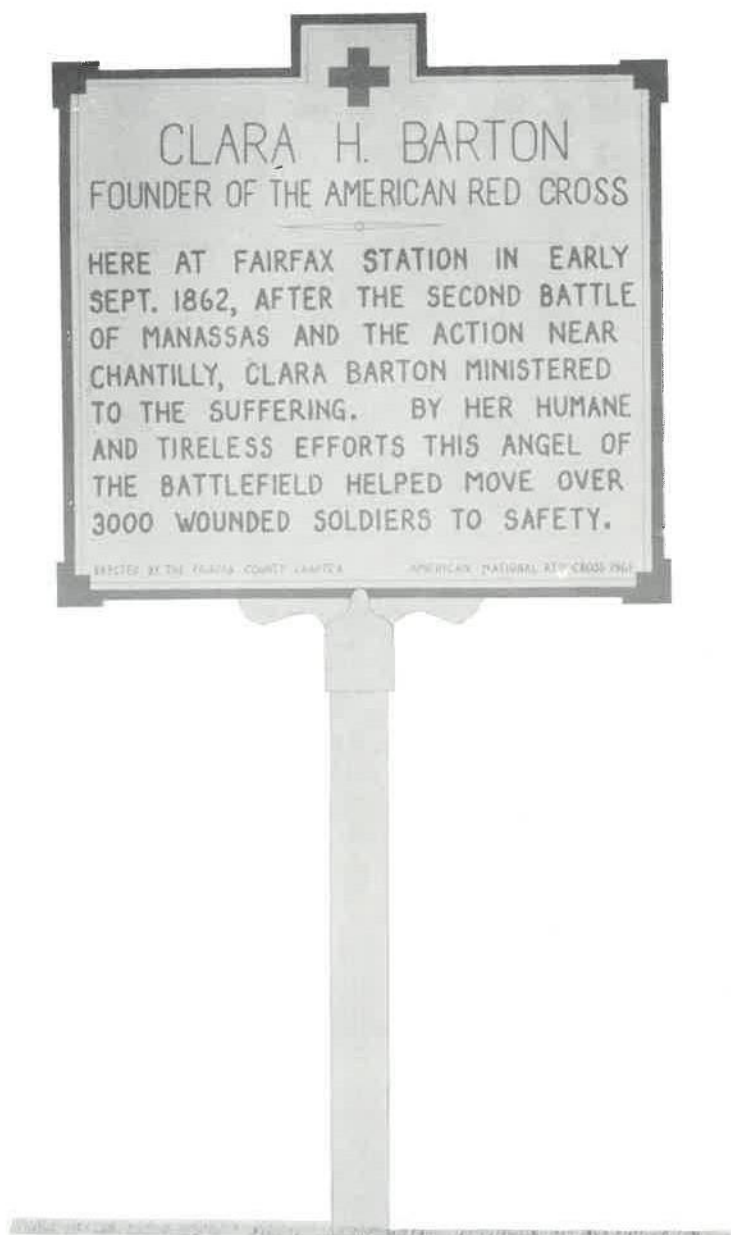
Even today the general landscape remains about as it did then, except that now there are fewer trees and more houses. Fairfax Station, the advance railhead during the battle, still sits in a deep railroad cut below hill tops undulating westward toward Fairfax, Chantilly and Centreville.

It was on a Sunday morning, August 31, 1862, that the main battle reached its peak and the wooded acres immediately north of the little railway depot were filled with hundreds of wounded soldiers. The more critical and serious cases were cared for in and around the picturesque St. Mary's Church which still stands, serene with its wooded background. There the wounded awaited transportation to makeshift hospitals in Alexandria and Washington.

Such was the situation when Miss Barton arrived on the scene in the rain, just before noon.

During the remainder of the day additional wounded arrived in ambulance wagons or were carried in on litters. Others walked from the battlefield alone. And there, wounded soldiers lay on the ground among the trees, some by the railroad, some along the Ox Road and many in between, and probably some at the very site of the marker itself, so that the entire area was soon filled with the wounded and dying.

Miss Barton and her small group immediately set about to staunch



Historical commemorative marker
at Fairfax Station, Va.

the bleeding of the injured and to dress and bandage their wounds. As the day passed and no military rations became available, this determined woman prepared to feed the hungry. With almost no utensils other than two water buckets, five dippers, and one stew pan, she proceeded to do what the fainthearted would have considered an impossible task. She had brought coffee, hard crackers, jams, jellies and other food and, as the jam jars and jelly tumblers were emptied, she filled them again and again with soup or coffee or bread soaked in stimulating wine.

Miss Barton commandeered and broke open bales of hay and other forage for the wounded to use for mattresses and to protect them from the rain. As evening approached and the area became more crowded she was terrified lest the candles, which were providing what little light they had, should fall into the hay and consume them all.

By night her food supplies were almost gone. So she stirred the left-overs together and made her well-known gruel—a concoction of hard crackers pounded into crumbs and mixed with wine, brown sugar and hot water. This was fed to the wounded that were still coming in from the battle lines.

Miss Barton's activities increased throughout the night. She made compresses and slings and bound up wounds. In her devotion she "did everything from administering her famous gruel, to holding dying soldiers in her arms and sought to give each wounded soldier what he most needed—a letter home, a prayer, pains eased, hunger appeased or fears quieted—and those ragged, bloody men, who said everything but their prayers, were deeply grateful."

With the dawn of the new day, Monday, the first of September, more wounded were brought in; and her food items had to be replenished because some of the men had lain in the fields for three days without eating.

When a few empty railroad trains arrived, mostly of the open gondola or flat car type, Miss Barton organized the loading of the wounded, but to be sure that each received some nourishment before being evacuated, she fed them in their ambulance wagons and on their litters.

A brigade surgeon arrived during the morning hours, with no equipment other than his small box of crude instruments. He found conditions "appalling and desperate" but with conviction added that "Miss Barton's assistance, with her supplies of bandages and dressings and her treatment of the wounded and dying, saved the day."

Notwithstanding the pouring rain, the lightning, the uproar of

thunder, and amid both the crescendo of artillery fire from the sharp engagement near Chantilly and the nearby cracking of musketry fire, Miss Barton continued her humanitarian service.

These conditions continued during that night and throughout the next day—Tuesday. Always working tirelessly to improve the morale of the soldiers and to ease the concern of their families back home, she also answered countless letters and wrote many others for soldiers unable to do so themselves. "While our soldiers can stand and fight," she wrote in her diary, "I can stand and feed and nurse them."

During this third afternoon, many Federal troops, including the remnants of Kearny's division of Heintzelman's III Corps, withdrew through the Fairfax Station area enroute to Alexandria. This, plus a Confederate cavalry raid expected momentarily through the woods south of the railroad, from the rapidly closing in left flank, added to the confusion.

Because the situation looked dim she sent her volunteer helpers back, but she, herself, remained throughout the evening until the last of more than three thousand wounded had been evacuated. Only then did she, herself, leave and on the last train. Soon thereafter Fairfax Station changed hands.

Upon her return to Alexandria, she was amazed to discover that between Sunday and midnight of Tuesday she had had but one and a quarter hours of sleep.

Clara Barton served at Fairfax Station with a personal elation of service and self-sacrifice. Although she saw war in its bloodiest aspects and found its horrors repugnant, she faced the gravest dangers with courage.

It was in that turbulent atmosphere of the Fairfax Station of the past that the Angel of the Battlefield—Clara H. Barton—rendered such outstanding humanitarian service. In that same, but now tranquil spot, the Fairfax County Chapter, almost one hundred years later, honored this indomitable lady and founder emeritus of the American Red Cross on its 80th Anniversary.

Fairfax County and Constitutional Conventions: 1774 to 1956

By Robert A. Alden

An editor of Volumes 5 and 7 of the Historical Society of Fairfax County Yearbook, Mr. Allen is an assistant news editor of The Washington Post.

Deeply entwined in the history of Virginia and the United States are the Virginia constitutional conventions. The County of Fairfax has played a notable role in Virginia conventions. Its two most noted delegates were its representatives at the first three conventions that led to the establishment of Virginia as a state independent of the English colonial system—George Washington and George Mason.

Washington, first elected as burgess for Fairfax County on July 16, 1765 (and reelected as burgess for Fairfax County on December 1, 1768; September 14, 1769; December 4, 1771; and July 14, 1774), was a natural for the job as delegate for the first Virginia Provincial Convention at Williamsburg, which began on August 1, 1774. Washington had been chairman of the Fairfax County mass meeting that adopted the Fairfax County Resolves (July 18, 1774) that later became the Virginia Resolves. The Virginia Convention selected Washington as delegate to the First Continental Congress (1774). The following year he was a delegate to the Second Continental Congress which in June made him General and Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United Colonies.

The author of the Fairfax Resolves was another logical choice for delegate from Fairfax County. That man was George Mason of Gunston Hall. Mason's answer to the so-called "Intolerable Acts" was the Fairfax Resolves that became not only the Virginia Resolves, but also the Resolves of the Continental Congress on October 14, 1774. Mason was a delegate to the Virginia conventions of 1775 and 1776. His greatest contribution was the Virginia Declaration of Rights (June 12, 1776) that was the forerunner of Jefferson's Declaration of Independence the next month and the Federal Bill of Rights.

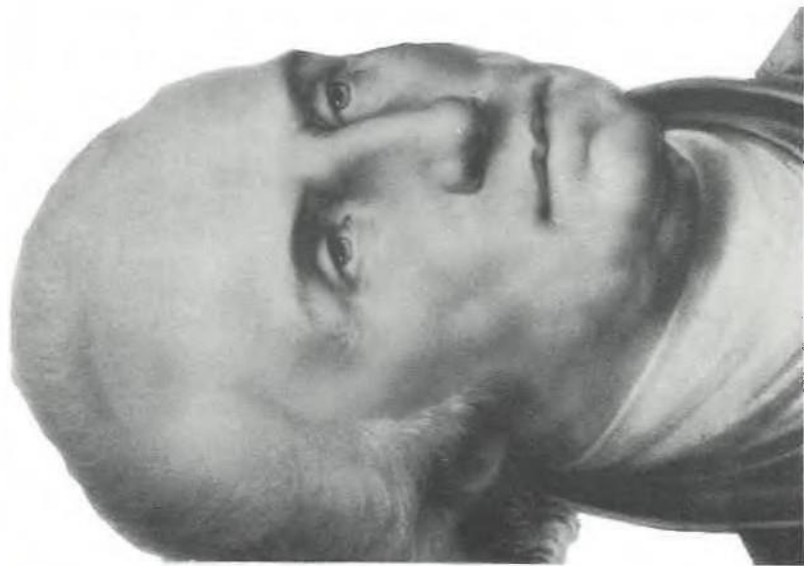
Mason became the towering figure of the 1776 convention. After adoption of his Declaration of Rights, Mason was named to the committee to draft the Virginia constitution. In a short time Mason drew up on his own a constitution that was adopted by the convention (June 29, 1776). It was the first written constitution of a free commonwealth and served subsequently as a model for the Federal Constitution and other state constitutions. Adopted with Mason's constitution was a preamble by Jefferson that violently attacked King George. Jefferson's

draft for a constitution was among those rejected, largely because of certain radical elements relating to an extended electorate and more equitable apportionment.

Mason and Washington were both delegates to Constitutional Convention of 1787 in Philadelphia that framed the Constitution of the United States. Washington presided over the Convention and Mason was one of the most active debaters. Just as Jefferson was a leading spokesman against slavery in Virginia politics, Mason advocated its abolition at the Constitutional Convention. Slavery was upheld in the Constitution and the Philadelphia convention voted down almost unanimously Mason's proposal for a declaration of rights. Mason thus declined to sign the Constitution and campaigned against its ratification in Virginia. Mason did not represent Fairfax County at the Ratifying Convention, but he was the choice of Henrico, Prince William and Fauquier counties. His bill of rights was incorporated in the "Subsequent Amendments" introduced by James Madison in Congress and adopted on December 12, 1791, as the first 10 amendments or Bill of Rights to the Federal Constitution.

Fairfax County's delegate to a state constitutional convention next played a prominent role in the Convention of 1901-1902 when the Fairfax representative was Robert Walton Moore. Between Mason and Moore, state conventions were held in 1829-30; 1850-51; Richmond, 1861; Wheeling, 1861; 1864 and 1867. Since 1902, conventions have been held in 1945 and 1956. But the 1902 Constitution remains in effect with amendments.

Perhaps the most notable feature of the 1829 convention was the fact that among the delegates were two former Presidents of the United States, James Madison and James Monroe, and the Chief Justice of the United States, John Marshall. Jefferson's dream of unlimited white manhood suffrage was made a reality by the 1851 convention. The Richmond convention(s) of 1861 resulted in the secession of Virginia from the United States and the admission of Virginia into the Confederate States of America. The Wheeling Convention of 1861 resulted in the withdrawal of certain northwestern counties from Virginia which later formed the state of West Virginia. The 1864 convention at Alexandria, which was poorly attended, drew up a constitution that was distributed throughout the state, but never recognized as valid. The 1867 constitution, in Reconstruction days, permitted Virginia's readmittance into the Union. The 1945 convention adopted amendments relating to servicemen voting and the 1956 convention accepted the findings of the Gray Commission and amended section 141 pertaining to public education.



GEORGE WASHINGTON
Fairfax Delegate to the First
Provincial Convention, 1774.



GEORGE MASON
Fairfax Delegate to the Second and
Third Conventions, 1775 and 1776.

One of the requirements of the new Virginia constitution of 1867 was the extension of voting rights to Negro males. Since at no time did the eligible Negro voters outnumber the white voters, Virginia as a state suffered little of the woes of carpetbag rule as some other Southern states. Despite the Negro population (which numbered about one-third of the state's total), the carpetbag influence that did exist, the Republican forces in the state and the restrictions of the Acts of Reconstruction, the Conservative party that more or less represented antebellum white interests quickly gained control of Virginia. By the 1880s the Conservative Party became known as the Democratic Party and except for two years of Readjuster rule (1882-1883) in the governorship and General Assembly, the Democrats have remained in power statewide to this day.

Although Negroes continued to vote in great numbers, there was unquestionably widespread fraud that often deprived the Negro of his vote, and corruption in areas where Negro and carpetbag or Readjuster forces took control. Ralph Clipman McDaniel in his study of the Virginia Constitution Convention of 1901-1902 (The Johns Hopkins Press, 1928), points out that there was little concern over Negro voting provisions of the Reconstruction Constitution by the 1880s because the Conservative whites had a majority statewide and retained power in areas in which they were a minority through control of the government machinery or outright fraud.

Rising concern over the legality of depriving the Negro of his vote was unquestionably the leading motivating force for the Constitutional Convention that resulted in 1901-1902, McDaniel writes with convincing evidence. Many advocates of a new constitution were disturbed over the fraud, dishonesty and illegal acts that were being bred under the existing state constitution. The public was largely apathetic to change in the constitution when the first call for a constitutional convention was voted in 1888. Only a small percentage of the electorate turned out and it voted overwhelmingly, 62,625 to 3,695 against calling a constitutional convention. Fairfax voted 857 to 202 against calling the convention, the city of Alexandria voted 106-24 against and Alexandria County (Arlington) 5-0 against.

Advocates of revising the constitution tried again in 1897 and again lost resoundingly despite remarkable gains. The statewide total was 83,453 to 38,326 against the call. Fairfax voted 1,474-322 against, Alexandria City 493-476 against and Alexandria County 399-109 against. With Richmond newspapers, The Times and The Dispatch, leading the drive, Virginia finally voted in 1900 to call a convention, 77,362 to 60,375. Fairfax County voters continued to oppose the call, 626 to 466. Alexandria County voters registered their overwhelming dis-

approval, 432 to 79, but Alexandria City voters approved the call, 686 to 615.

Fairfax County sent as its representative R. Walton Moore who was described in the Constitution Convention directory: "born February 26, 1859. Educated at Episcopal High School and the University of Virginia. Lawyer. Formerly State Senator. Also Presidential elector, 1893. Member of the Board of Visitors of the College of William and Mary and the University of Virginia."

John Goode, former Congressman, a delegate at the Richmond, 1861, convention and a Democratic Presidential elector as far back as 1852, was chosen president of the Constitutional Convention of 1901 on the basis of his being elder statesman among the assembled delegates. Senator John Warwick Daniel, Virginia's number one political leader of the day and U. S. Senator since 1887, was named chairman of the convention's most important committee: "Committee on the Elective Franchise, Qualification for Office, Basis of Representation and Apportionment and on Elections." Moore was named chairman of the important committee on Legislative Department.

Expected to deliberate for only a few weeks according to the precedent of conventions in the day of Mason and Washington, the 1901 convention droned on for many months as it struggled with the problem of reducing its electorate and be in harmony with the U. S. Constitution as it interpreted it. The convention went on for a year before it adjourned. The convention accomplished its main aims by enacting a poll tax and voter registration tests within the constitutional framework. Its immediate success is shown by comparison of Virginia presidential voting returns of 1900 and 1904. Under the old constitution of 1867, a total of 264,095 votes were counted in 1900 (representing 14.7 of the state population). Under the new constitution, a total of only 129,929 votes were counted in 1904, less than half of the 1900 vote and only 6.7 percent of the state population.

It is easy to criticize the 1901-1902 convention today. The aim of the new constitution was to limit and "purify" the electorate. On these grounds it was eloquently defended by one of its architects, Carter Glass of Lynchburg, who emerged as the most influential figure of the constitutional convention, according to McDanel. The new outlook was certainly a sharp departure from the constant aspirations of Jefferson, Madison and Mason in extending the electorate. But in defense of the 1901-02 convention, Virginia faced a new set of problems brought on by the War of the Rebellion and the sadly administered Reconstruction. Even Northern critics of Virginia's new constitution had to admit that a cleaner, more pure government in the sense of

R. WALTON MOORE
Fairfax County
Delegate to the
Virginia
Constitutional
Convention
of 1901-02



CARTER GLASS
Editor and rising figure
after 1902 Convention;
later U. S. Senator



HENRY FAIRFAX
1901-02 Convention
Delegate from
Loudoun County

(Pictures from album of Convention kept by R. Walton Moore)



JOHN GOODE
President of 1901-02
Constitutional Convention;
elder statesman



FRANCIS L. SMITH
1901-02 Delegate from
Alexandria City and
County (Arlington)



JOHN S. BARBOUR
1901-02 Delegate from
Culpeper and later a
prominent Fairfax attorney



JOHN W. DANIEL
United States Senator and
a Virginia political
leader in 1901

(Pictures from album of Convention kept by R. Walton Moore)

honesty and incorruptibility was an almost immediate result:

Robert Walton Moore has received little recognition in comparison to Washington and Mason for his efforts as Fairfax County delegate, but he was a key participant in the deliberations of this longest of Virginia conventions and author of the resolution that spearheaded putting the new and present constitution in force.

Once the problems of voting were ironed out and the provisions of the constitution passed upon by the convention, a great debate broke out on whether the constitution should be submitted to the whole electorate, submitted to the new restricted electorate or simply proclaimed. There was precedent for all three. George Mason's Constitution had been proclaimed in 1776. The Constitutions of 1830 and 1851 had been submitted to new electorates. The 1867 Constitution was submitted to the electorate that had been prescribed by Reconstruction Acts. The opponents of submitting the constitution to a new electorate pointed out that this was the first time a new electorate had been reduced in size, all previous new electorates had been enlargements over electorates under preceding forms of government. There were those who opposed submitting the constitution to the old electorate or whole electorate because of the fear that the combination of the Negro vote, dissatisfied Democrats, and Republicans might combine to defeat the new constitution. Those who favored neither submitting to the old or new electorates generally favored the idea of proclaiming the new constitution as law in Virginia.

Three votes were finally taken. First the convention voted 59 to 40 against submitting to the whole electorate. Then it voted 63 to 29 against submitting to the new electorate. Proclaiming the constitution as law then passed, 53 to 44. But proclaiming a constitution had not been practiced in Virginia since 1776. Submitting to the voters had become the accepted method throughout America. Now that the Virginia State Convention had proclaimed the Constitution how was the convention going to make it stick?

Walton Moore rose to the occasion. As soon as the vote was taken Moore proposed the following resolution: "Resolved, That as it has been determined to proclaim the Constitution, provision should be made for its recognition, when adopted, by the political departments of the Government, and to that end the General Assembly shall be convened at an early date."

Moore's resolution was adopted and the Assembly met in extra session in a matter of days, on July 15, 1902, for the purpose of recognizing the new constitution. All but one member of the Assembly, a Republican, were sworn in under the new constitution that day. The lone recalcitrant was given three days to reconsider. When he

failed to show up three days later the Assembly voted by a wide margin to declare his seat vacant. The executive and legislating wings of Virginia government had quickly accepted the new constitution. The judicial followed shortly.

It was ironic that Moore, who had voted for submitting the constitution to the voters, should become the man who saved the day for proclaiming the constitution as law without going to the voters. Moore explained his role a quarter-century later to McDanel. Moore said he was pledged to submission and had opposed proclamation, but he favored the constitution and did not want to see it overthrown, hence his resolution was introduced as an effort to forestall any opposition.

McDanel concludes his study with the words of Senator Daniel: "It was a pretty good convention after all."

Like Washington and Mason, Moore went on to greater things after representing Fairfax County in a Virginia State constitutional convention. Washington, of course, became first President of the United States to climax his long and brilliant service to his nation. Mason's later achievements have been mentioned earlier. Moore was appointed by President Woodrow Wilson as Assistant General Counsel of the United States Railway Administration in 1918. He then was elected to the 66th Congress on May 27, 1919, to fill a vacancy in Virginia's Eighth District that then included Fairfax County. He was elected five times, serving through 1931. In September, 1933, President Franklin D. Roosevelt named Moore Assistant Secretary of State. In 1937 he was appointed Counselor of the Department of State, a position he held until his death, and on December 27, 1939, Roosevelt named him as a member of the International Joint Commission. Moore was a member of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission and chairman of the Fredericksburg Battlefield Park Commission. He died February 8, 1941.

REFERENCES

THE WASHINGTON PAPERS, edited by Saul K. Padover, Harper and Brothers, New York, 1955.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, A BIOGRAPHY, Volumes I and II, by Nathan Schachner, Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc., 1951.

"A Chronological Outline of the Life of George Mason and His Contributions to the Rights of Man," by General Latane Montague, HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF FAIRFAX COUNTY YEARBOOK, Volume 2, (1952-1953), Vienna, Va.

DIRECTORY of the VIRGINIA STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION of 1901-1902, Richmond, 1901.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS of The VIRGINIA STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION of 1901-1902, Richmond, 1902.

THE VIRGINIA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1901-1902, by Ralph Clipman McDanel, Ph.D., Associate Professor of History, University of Richmond, the John Hopkins Press, Baltimore, 1928. (This study also published as Dr. McDanel's doctorate thesis was number three in the 46th series—1928—in John Hopkins Studies in Historical and Political Science).

WHO WAS WHO, Volume I, 1897-1942, A. N. Marquis Co., Chicago, 1942.

Towlston Road

(Route 676 North of the Leesburg Pike)

By Mrs. C. J. S. Durham

Memorandum to Accompany a Petition to The Board of County Supervisors in Regard to Naming Route 676 North of The Leesburg Pike in 1957.

This historical information is taken from primary sources—diaries, letters, and photostatic copies of the original survey and condemnation jury report.

The property owners along Route 676, north of the Leesburg Pike, at a recent meeting, voted in favor of naming the road "Towlston Road." Some of the historical background upon which they based their decision follows.

The area which this road traverses was part of the tract of 5,568 acres owned by William Fairfax of Belvoir, the boundaries of which are shown on a survey map dated 1739 (pp. 100 and 101, Northern Neck Grants E, 1736-1742), and which was called Towlston Grange after the Fairfax estate in England. It descended to William's son Bryan, who came here with his bride (Elizabeth Cary) to live at Tolston in 1759.

Bryan Fairfax was a close friend of George Washington's from the time they were youths, and a long series of existing correspondence between them begins with a letter from Bryan to Washington dated June 24, 1754, when Washington was with the troops fighting the French and Indian War. A later letter from Bryan to Washington, dated July 20, 1768, states, in part:

I shall be very glad of your Company at Towlston when it is convenient to spend three or four days or more—I can't say that my hounds are good enough to justify an Invitation to hunt, but out of that Regard I have always entertained which I perceive increases with Time I shall be extremely glad of your Company and we may then partake of that diversion or not as it may seem agreeable; in the former Case a change of dress would be very necessary.

In his diary George Washington mentions many trips spending the night with the Fairfaxes at Towlston on his trips to Great Falls in connection with business for the Potowmack Canal Company (see especially *The Diaries of George Washington*, Vol. II, p. 424, Vol. III, p. 25, 26). Washington's diary for March 1, 1786 states in part:

After a very early Breakfast at Abingdon I set off for the meeting at the Great falls * * *. Little or no business done today, and separating in the evening for the purpose of procuring Quarters, I went to Mr. Fairfax's (about 3 Miles off) where I lodged.

On March 2—

Accompanied by Mr. Fairfax I repaired again to the Falls * * *. Col. Fitzgerald and Mr. Potts accompanied Mr. Fairfax and myself to Towlston.

On March 3, after another trip to the falls—

* * * I again returned (first dining at the Hutts) with Col. Fitzgerald to Towlston, in a very severe evening.

As far as can be determined, the Towlston house stood to the east of Route 676, about a quarter of a mile from the Leesburg Pike. Historical records of its exact location have not been found, but information passed down to the older residents, whose families have resided in the area since the latter part of the 18th Century, place it in that location, and old bricks are continually plowed up in that area and can be seen upon the ground.

There is in existence an excerpt from the diary of Bryan Fairfax's daughter, Sally Cary Fairfax, written in 1771 and 1772, which was published in the Virginia Historical Magazine, and which gives a small picture of the daily events at Towlston. Following are a few brief quotations:

On thursday the 26th of decem. mama made 6 mince pies, & 7 custards, 12 tarts, 1 chicking pie and 4 pudings for the ball.

On friday, the 3d of Janna, came here Granny Carty, she cut me out a short gown and stayed all night.

On thursday, the 2d of Jan., 1772, Margery went to washing, & brought all the things in ready done, on thursday the 9th of the same month. I think she was a great while about them, a whole week, if you will believe me, reader.

On Monday, the 13th of Jan. mama made some tea for a wonder indeed.

On thursday, the 16th of Jan. there came a woman & a girl & mama bought 3 old hens from them, & gave them to me, which reduced her debt she owed me, which was 5 and nine pence to three & ninepence, which she now owes me, & she owes me fiveteen pence about Nancy Perey's ribbon which she never paid.

On Monday, the 27th of Jan. there fell an amazing snow, two feet & a half deep.

On Tuesday, the 28th of Jan. I craked a loaf of sugar, on tuesday the 28th Adam cut down a cherry tree. On Friday the 14th of February the red & white cow calved, and had a red & white calf, 1772.

The wonder at the appearance of tea was due to the fact that, after the tax was imposed on tea by the British, its use was almost entirely given up in the colonies. Sally Fairfax was still a child when she wrote the above, and she died when a young girl..

There are many interesting facts about Bryan Fairfax's life which engage the imagination of us today. Although this is not the time to go into them, it might be worth mentioning that Bryan was a collateral descendent of Sir Thomas Fairfax, Third Baron of Cameron, who fought with Oliver Cromwell. It is paradoxical in a way that this descendent of the First War Lord of the Puritan Revolution of 1648, one hundred and thirty years later risked his life and fortune in a fruitless attempt to bring about peace between the American colonies and the mother country, and thus to avoid the violence and bloodshed of the first war that Americans engaged in. In 1777 he obtained a passport from General Washington, intending to go to England with his son, Thomas, in the hope of using his influence to restore peace.

A touching letter from his daughter, Sally, was also published in the Virginia Historical Magazine, written from Towlston where she was left with her mother and the other children. She says, "Mama seems very unwilling to a separation of 1 or 2 years, at any rate, and desires you will shorten the time as much as you can, which at any rate will sit exceeding heavy on her." Also, "Give my love to my brother. I hope he will acquire the polite assurance & affable cheerfulness of a gentleman, yet not forget the incidents of Fairfax Co". However, Bryan found, on reaching New York, that the oath prescribed by the British Commander was so strict that he could not conscientiously take it. He was roughly treated when he refused; and he returned home, stopping to see Washington at Valley Forge on the way. There was, however, no rift in the friendship of Fairfax and Washington, even though Bryan could not bring himself to approve open and forcible resistance to the British. Writing to Bryan from Valley Forge on March 1, 1778, Washington said:

The friendship I ever professed and felt for you met with no diminution from the difference in our political Sentiments. I know the rectitude of my own intentions, and believing in the

sincerity of yours, lamented, though I did not condemn, your re-munication of the creed I had adopted. * * *

The determinations of Providence are all ways wise; often inscrutable, and though its decrees appear to bear hard upon us at times it is nevertheless meant for gracious purposes; in this light I cannot help viewing your late disappointment; for if you had been permitted to have gone to England, unrestrained even by the rigid oaths which are administered on those occasions your feelings as a husband and parent must have been considerably wounded in the prospect of a long, perhaps lasting separation from your nearest relatives. What then must they have been if the obligation of an oath left you without a Will? Your hope of being instrumental in restoring Peace would prove as unsubstantial as mist before the Noon days Sun and would as soon dispel: for believe me, Sir, great Britain understood herself perfectly well in this dispute but did not comprehend America.

Bryan's reply, dated March 29, 1778, tells that tragedy had struck at Towlston, but fortunately he was there, instead of far away in England:

I have just received (since I began this) Yr. kind Favour of the 1st March, but must postpone writing more fuller till another opportunity, for it hath pleased God to take from us our daughter Sally—she died this morning—as you observe what must I have felt had I been in another Country—far distant from my Family; but I thought I was making a great Sacrifice—that for ought I knew I was quitting all for the Kingdom of Heaven's Sake (short sighted mortals). For I feared my own weakness—that I might be tempted to wound my own mind.

Of some interest to those now living within the boundaries of the old Towlston Grange is the fact that George Washington was once a property owner there. Bryan Fairfax had sold Washington 275 acres on Difficult Run, near the old bridge over the Leesburg Pike "for a Stage for my Waggon whilst I had plantations in Berkeley County", as Washington wrote. Writing to Washington in 1783 Bryan said, "Some months ago there was a Hint given me of an Intention of building a Mill on Difficult * * * and your Excellency's Land on the other side did not come into my Mind. * * * Most surely if it depends on me * * * nothing shall be done to your Prejudice." He later wrote, "I have had another hint from the same Hand, with an application at the same time to purchase one or two Acres of me for that Purpose". Could this be the mill which was built a few years later and still stands on the

Leesburg Pike a short distance from Difficult Run?

Bryan Fairfax lived at Towlston for over 30 years. He was the first Clerk of Fairfax County, entered the ministry in 1789 and was rector of the Falls Church and of Christ Church in Alexandria. In a letter to Washington, dated Feb. 7, 1790, he says,

I have moved down to my late Purchase, and it is no small Satisfaction to me that it is not far from Mount Vernon, and much more flattering that your Friendship should continue unshaken, and that I can still hope for the Pleasure of your Company once more.

On the death of the 7th Lord Fairfax, Robert, who lived in England, Bryan was in line for the title. He postponed claiming it, feeling that it might not be appropriate for an American citizen, but he finally went to London in 1798 to put in his claim. He was recognized as the 8th Lord Fairfax, Baron of Cameron, by the House of Lords on May 6, 1800.

Washington's last letters to Bryan Fairfax, dated November 26 and November 30, 1799, concerned the above-mentioned 275-acre tract on Difficult Run. Washington was interested in it "* * * to see if it would *now* (having many years since removed my people from those Lands) answer for a small Farm; those around me being overstocked with labourers". He had difficulty surveying the lines, asked Bryan for his survey of the adjoining property, and still encountering difficulty, wrote. "As you hold the land on the North and East of my tract and (according to information) Mr. Ferdo. Fairfax possess that which is on the South and West nothing remains to be done but in the settled and temperate part of the ensuing Spring if health will permit, for Your Lordship Mr. Fairfax and myself to repair to the scene, agree upon, and mark our lines of seperation to prevent encroachment on either side in the future." This meeting never took place, for Washington died two weeks later, on December 14, 1799. Bryan and his son Ferdnando are listed among the principal mourners at Washington's funeral. Bryan, himself, died three years later at Mount Eagle.

Thomas, Bryan's son, who inherited property from the 6th Lord Thomas Fairfax of Greenway Court and Belvoir from his uncle, George William Fairfax, lived at Ash Grove, a short distance from the Leesburg Pike from the site of his father's estate, Towlston.

This area is fortunate in having as residents along the road, descendants of those who lived here in the days when the Towlston mansion was still in existence. In 1792 a condemnation jury was appointed to determine the value of the land belonging to Bryan Fairfax through

which the old Potowmack Canal was built. A report dated February 7 of that year valued the land at 16 pounds, and was signed by 24 "good and lawful men", including Temple Smith and Wether Smith. Our good neighbor, Temple Smith, is a descendent of this Smith family, as are Mr. James Iden, Mrs. Harrison Ettgen, Mr. A. Lawrence Leigh, and the late Mr. Benjamin Iden.

We later residents are happy to live in an area with such historical associations, and should like to have the name of our road reflect something of its history.



Sidelight of History

The following is an exact copy of a list of articles ordered from London by Martha Washington in 1759, the first year of her marriage:

1 cap, handkerchief and tucker	1 doz. fashionable cambric handkerchiefs
2 fine lawn aprons	2 pairs of neat, small scissors
2 double handkerchiefs	1 pound of sewing silk
2 pairs of white silk hose	1 box of real minikin pins and hair pins
6 pairs of fine cotton hose	6 pieces of tape
4 pairs of thread hose	6 pounds of perfumed powder
1 pair of black satin shoes of the smallest fives	1 piece of narrow, white satin ribbon
1 pair of white satin shoes	1 tucked petticoat of a fashionable color
1 pair of calamanco shoes	1 silvered tabby petticoat
1 fashionable hat or bonnet	2 handsome breast flowers
6 pairs of kid gloves	9 pounds of sugar candy
6 pairs of mitts	
6 breast knots	
1 doz. silk stay laces	
1 black mask	

(So Martha Washington used perfumed powder, breast knots, silken hose and satin shoes like any modern lady who makes the slightest pretensions to fine dressing).

A History of the Oakton School

By Helen Rector Jones

From a research paper submitted to the School of Education of George Washington University in 1953.

Oakton, Virginia, is a small community located on Virginia State Highway number 123 about halfway between Fairfax and Vienna, and approximately 12 miles from Washington, D.C.

The community was originally known as Flint Hill, but was changed to Oakton in 1880 when Mr. Squire E. Smith applied for a post office for the community. The name Flint Hill was turned down by the post office department because Virginia already had a post office by the name of Flint Hill located in Rappahannock County. Mr. Smith then submitted the name Oakton. He chose the name because of the huge oak tree standing in the intersection of Virginia Highway number 674 and number 123. The large oak tree is still standing to-day.

The first school was a one-room school built before the Civil War at the intersection of Virginia Route number 655 and number 123.

The deed for this school is recorded in Liber V3, page 287, in the Fairfax County Clerk's office. The deed was written February 24, 1848 and recorded January 23, 1855.

Mr. William P. Speer deeded one-half acre of land, on which was standing a schoolhouse, at the intersection of Sutton Road (route 655) and the road leading from the Fairfax Court House to the old court house (Route 123), to the school trustees. They were named as Elias Ostrander, Richard Bastow, and Jonathan Constable and their successors. According to the deed "Mr. William Speer for and in consideration of his desire to have a permanent school near him and the further consideration of one dollar to him in hand . . ." deeded the property to be used as a school and a place of worship but the school activities were to be given preference. If the building was not used as a schoolhouse for three years it was to revert to Mr. Speer provided he made public petition for six months prior to reclaiming the property

It is the belief of those interviewed that this one-room school known as Flint Hill was the first public school in Fairfax County. Miss Mary Bell was the first teacher. The first session was 1849-50. At the time she taught here it was illegal to teach a Negro to read or write and although a young Negro lad sat on the steps each day Miss Bell was warned by the school trustees that she would lose her job if she so much as taught him the alphabet.

Flint Hill school burned shortly after the Civil War and was replaced by a one-room school at the intersection of Hunter's Mill Road (Route 674) and the Chain Bridge Road (Route 123), facing the oak tree in the intersection.

The deed for this transaction is found in Liber R-4, page 13, in the Fairfax County Clerk's office. This deed was written January 1, 1874 and recorded April 13, 1874. Gibson R. Whaley and Sarah F., his wife, Thomas Moore as trustee, and O. W. Huntt deeded the land to school trustees E. Van Slyck, John J. Shipman, and Bleecker Canfield. The parcel of land contained one acre and was sold for fifty dollars (\$50). The description in the deed states it is at "the intersection of Hunter's Mill Road with the road leading from Fairfax Court House to Vienna . . . where a schoolhouse has recently been erected and containing one acre of land . . . for uses and purposes set forth and prescribed by the laws of the State of Virginia in reference to Public Free Schools property . . ."

Some of the teachers of the second school included: Dr. Collins, Mrs. Sandburn, Mrs. Morley, Mr. Stroman, Mr. Jack Barnes, Mattie Richardson, Mattie Chapman, Cassie Twitchell Ellen Kidwell, and Mr. Frank Chichester.

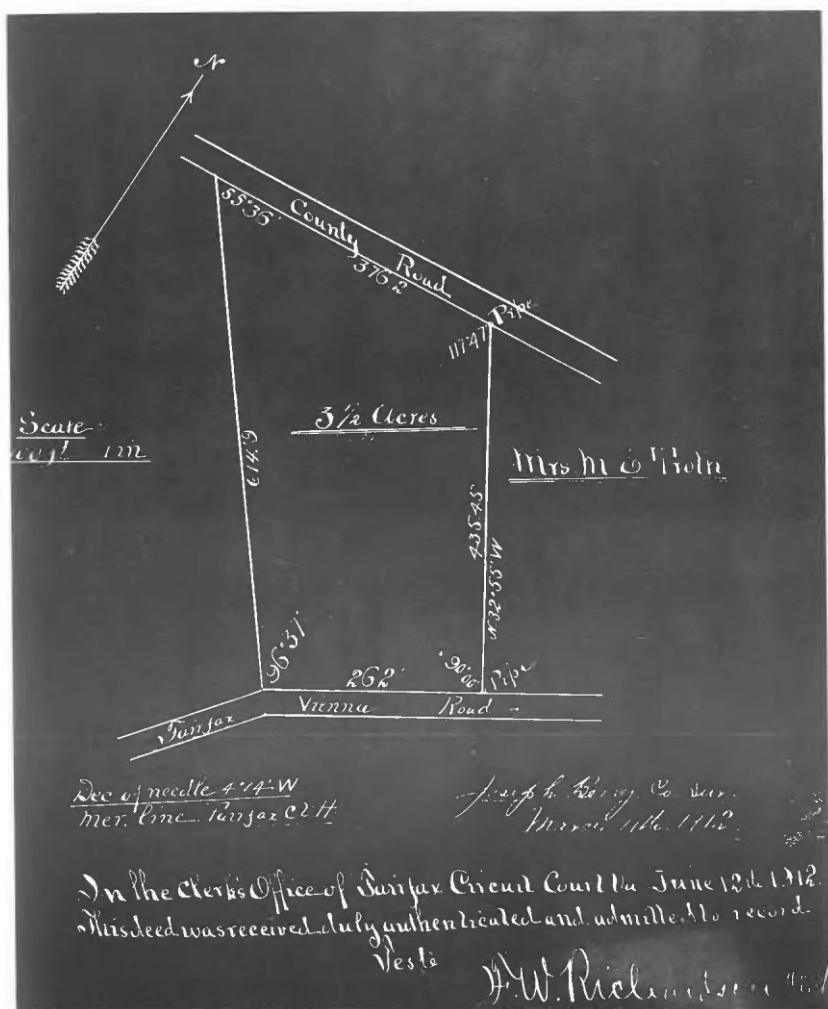
About 1897 this school was moved away and converted into a dwelling still standing about one-half mile from the intersection of Route 123 and Route 655 on the Jermantown Road.

The third school was built a few yards behind the one it replaced, however it faced the Chain Bridge Road. It, too, was a one-room building. Mary Sager was the first teacher in this building. However, it became so crowded that in 1900 it had to be partitioned into two rooms and Tom Love taught in the main room and Mrs. Nell Smith taught in the partitioned room. Other teachers in this structure included Richard Farr, Mrs. Palmer, Nellie Jones, and Miss Utz.

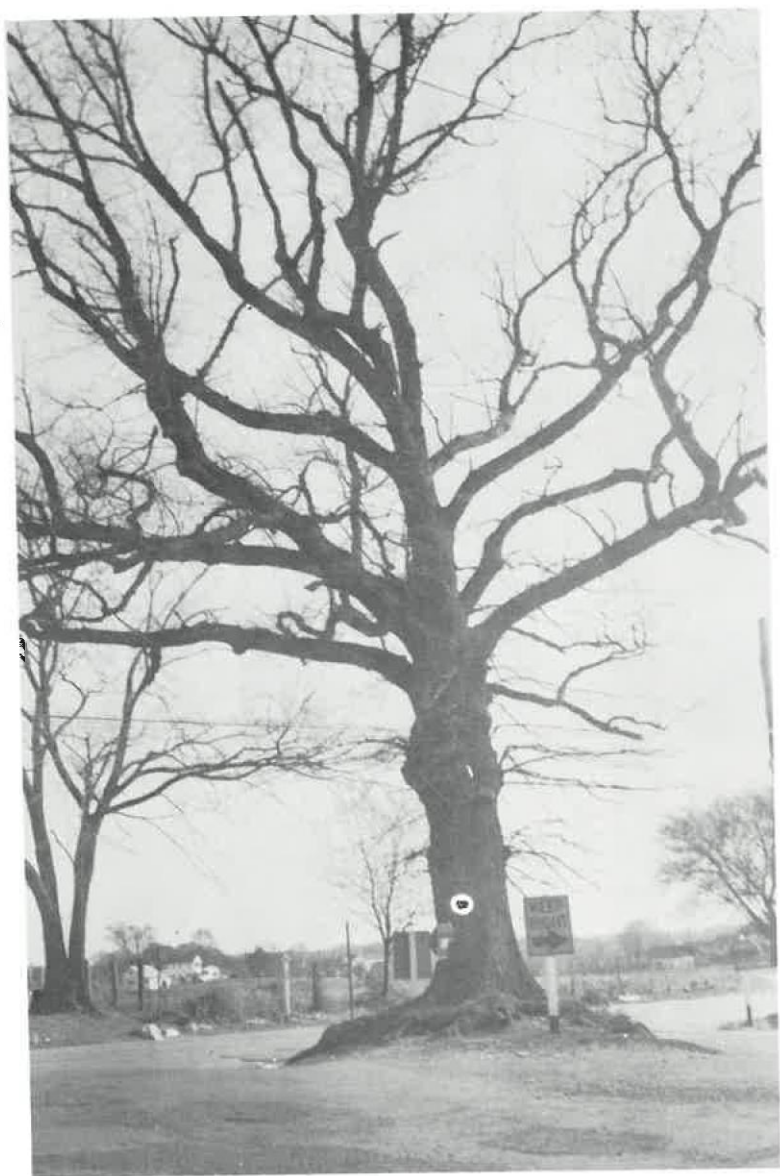
In 1907 a one-room addition was made to the building and Miss Ethel Jones was the first person to teach in the new room.

About 1909 the building became so crowded that some classes were held in the basement of the Brethren Church. These classes continued to meet here until another school building was erected and opened in 1914.

One of the teachers in school number three who seems to have been very much interested in the progress of the school was Miss Mary Huntington. She worked hard to establish a secondary school with the elementary school. As a result in 1911 a one-year high school was



Photostatic copy of the plat incorporated as part of the deed for Oakton school building No. 4, as written and recorded in the Fairfax County records—Liber M7, page 590.



The oak tree for which Oakton was named
(Though yet standing, it is destined for removal in the near future)



Oakton school building number one as it appeared in 1875,
showing the tree for which Oakton was named.



Oakton school building number three as it appeared in 1907.
(Copy of a painting)



Oakton school building number five, 1961.

held above Sutton's Store (the present E. and O. Market) on Route 123. Mr. Will Sanger was the first high school teacher.

In 1912 the first school league was organized.

About 1914 the fourth school building was opened. It was a frame building located on Route 123 across from the intersection of Blake Lane (Route 655) and Route 123.

The deed for this property is in Liber M7, page 590, in the Fairfax County Clerk's office. The deed was written March 14, 1912 and recorded June 12, 1912. The parcel of land contained three and one-half acres and was purchased from the legal heirs of Mr. John L. Snyder for five hundred (\$500). The land was deeded to the School Board of Providence District Number 1.

The building contained four rooms on the first floor and two rooms and an assembly hall on the second floor. Mr. Will Sanger was principal and the building housed both elementary school and a two-year high school.

Mr. Nathan Hodges was the second principal. The high school became a four-year high school and was accredited by the State Department of Education in 1920.

It was about 1923 when the community decided the school building needed to be enlarged so they took up voluntary contributions to build a large assembly hall suitable to be used as an auditorium or gymnasium and in the basement a kitchen, library, science laboratory, and two rest rooms. The men of the community contributed the labor to build the addition.

This school building was used as both elementary and secondary school for several years. The elementary grades were housed on the second floor, and the high school on the first floor.

Mr. McClure served as principal in 1923-24, and Mr. Smith in 1924-25. Mr. Fred Cunningham was principal 1925-1929 and was succeeded by Miss Mary Snead who served until 1935. She was forced to leave school early in 1935 due to poor health and Mr. Harris Nipe finished the school term as acting principal.

March 19, 1929, the Fairfax County School Board voted to consolidate Fairfax and Oakton High School putting the first year of the high school at Fairfax and the second, third, and fourth years at Oakton provided the state board approved. The state board approved but the residents of Oakton and Vienna opposed it so strongly that April 13, 1929, the county board rescinded its action and voted for both schools

to operate in 1929-30 as previously. This was the beginning of a movement to consolidate which was climaxed in 1934 when a large high school building was erected in Fairfax, Virginia to consolidate the Oakton and Clifton High Schools in one building. February, 1935, the high school moved out of the Oakton School and into the new Fairfax High School thus leaving only the seven elementary grades in the Oakton School. Miss Frances Nevitt served as principal of Oakton Elementary School 1935-1943.

Mrs. Blanche B. Wheat served as principal 1943-44 and was serving when the school was destroyed by fire in January, 1944. For the remainder of the term classes were held in various places in the community.

One class met in the Methodist Church, one class met in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Gerkin, two classes met in a recreation room built in a barn on the property of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Lohnes, and three classes met in the basement of the Brethren Church. These classes met here the remainder of the term January to June, 1944 and the entire school session 1944-45.

The County School Board wanted to erect a temporary building to replace the one destroyed by fire but the community bitterly opposed this plan and the board finally agreed to build a permanent structure. This modern brick building was opened in September, 1945, and dedicated on Sunday, October 14, 1945.

The building contained seven classrooms, two workshops, one teacher's room, one office, one library, and one clinic on the ground floor. In the basement are one large play room, one cafeteria and kitchen, one storeroom and a furnace room. Also a large auditorium with a lovely stage is found on the ground floor.

The school population grew rapidly and in 1946-47 the two workshops were converted to classrooms. 1947-48 found the large play room partitioned into two classrooms. 1948-49 the store room was used as a classroom. 1949-50 the office and library together were made into a classroom and the teacher's room became the office. In 1950-51 the stage became a classroom. The addition of a wing containing seven primary rooms was completed in May, 1952. This returned the office, library, and teacher's room to normal use and the stage was no longer a classroom.

Additional parcels of land have been purchased for playground space. In a deed written April 26, 1949, and recorded in the Clerk's Office Book 686, page 146, John A. K. Donovan as commissioner for Ada E. Kenyon, deeded 3.0165 acres to the County School Board of



Vienna school building, 1906.



Fairfax school building, 1906.



Accotink school building, 1907.



Interior of Accotink school building, 1907

Fairfax County for the sum of five thousand, seven hundred fifty dollars, (\$5,750.)

In 1951, two other parcels of land were added. According to a deed written September 6, 1951 and recorded in the Clerk's Office in Book 910, Page 263, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Puffenberger deeded 0.99 acre to the County School Board of Fairfax County for one thousand, four hundred eighty-five dollars (\$1,485).

The second deed was written September 7, 1951 and recorded in the Clerk's Office in Book 922, Page 376. Mr. and Mrs. George B. Speer deeded 1.79 acres to the County School Board of Fairfax County for five dollars (\$5.00).

Mr. Theodore Mosher is the present principal of the school and has held office since 1947. The student enrollment is three hundred and ninety-five.

Cornwell Farm

From historical notes given the yearbook by Mrs. J. H. McKnight

What is now Cornwell Farm was part of an original grant to Col. Robert Carter consisting of 12,588 acres on the upper side of Difficult Run extending from its branches to Great Falls and called "Great Falls Manor."

The property passed next to Bryan Fairfax in 1765. A VIRGINIA VILLAGE says: "From 1790-92 Reverend Bryan Fairfax directed the affairs of Fairfax (or Truro) Parish. Before the Revolution, being an ardent Royalist, he endeavored to dissuade from the war with the mother country his friend, George Washington, whose confidence and esteem he continued to enjoy to the last. He was the son of William Fairfax of Belvoir, and was ordained to the ministry in 1786 by Bishop Seabury. The title of Eighth Lord Fairfax was conferred to him by the English House of Lords in 1800."

Between 1778 and 1783 the land of which Cornwell Farm is part was purchased by Charles Broadwater. In February 1749 the vestry of Truro Parish decided to build an addition to the Upper Church (The Falls Church) and the contract for the improvement was given to Charles Broadwater to complete the work by the laying of the next parish levy for the sum of 12,000 pounds of tobacco. The Falls Church was later the recruiting headquarters of Col. Charles Broadwater in 1776, as he was one of Fairfax's revolutionary patriots.

Cornwell house was built in 1784 (the exact date is uncertain) for Julia Jackson Davis by her father. She later divorced Mr. Davis and married a man called Rowser, who was overseer for the Jackson lands. It is dubious that Cornwell was ever in the name of Rowser as the Jacksons did not approve this marriage. In 1866 it came into the possession of the Cornwell family for which it was later named. In 1936 the house was restored by Mr. Robert Pell and the wing was added at that time. It has been known by many names and *Cornwell* is certainly a fairly recent one. The house and farm are now the property of Mrs. J. H. McKnight.

The Herndon Observer of October 28, 1904 writes of *Cornwell*:

"In Fairfax County, Virginia, on the Georgetown and Leesburg Turnpike and on a Line with the Great Falls of the Potomac, stands a large brick mansion which for well nigh a century has been a conspicuous landmark of that historic community. Connected with the house is a large farm abounding in iron ore on which mining had been



Cornwell Farm

started when the Revolutionary War occurred, but the patriotic miners exchanged their mining tools for muskets, and the abandoned mine has remained in status quo from that remote period to the present.

"The house was built in accordance with the spacious idea of the Virginia planter of the olden times. The great hall and large rooms stand as silent witnesses of the big concept of Virginia country gentlemen in the day of long ago. The house was known as "Fairview" because of the beauty of the landscape seen from its porch and windows. While in the stillness of the night when all other sounds are hushed in sleep, the Great Falls of the Potomac become distinctly audible in the distance."

Oak Hill (Near Burke Station)

By *Mrs. Edward F. Howrey*
Mr. and Mrs. Howrey reside at Oak Hill

As you know, we are newcomers to Virginia, having bought Oak Hill and moved there only 28 years ago. We are the only outside people who have ever bought it, though the place has changed hands within the family.

The late Senator Joseph Bristow, a neighbor of ours, had the title of our place carefully searched, and established the date of its erection as 1730. His own place, Ossian Hall, was built 5 years later when Oak Hill proved too small, but the two houses were twins and looked very much alike. They probably were built by the same workmen. They both had main portions 45 feet long, and 22 feet high, with rooms 18 feet square and a centre hallway 10½ feet wide. But Mr. Bristow's house was 2 rooms deep where Oak Hill was only one room on each side of the hall. The staircase, the window frames and much of the woodwork were identical. The Bristow house had elegant mantels, a Chippendale bracket around the dado in the drawing room and a perfectly lovely ballroom on the top floor extending the whole length of the home. This place, with its grove of ancient trees, was deliberately burned in September, 1959. So far I can find no justification for such an act of vandalism.

I don't know when, but a third house was built to the west of Oak Hill, called Cool Spring. We used to ride around the old foundations and the spring, but there was very little left to see.

The four houses, known as the "Ravensworth Tract", comprised a landmark for many years. Each had its own main house and out-buildings. Oak Hill had an outside kitchen, barns, slave quarters and a cemetery. Water for each came from deep wells. Being smaller than the others, Oak Hill was turned over to relatives and some time after the War-Between-The-States it was in the hands of some Fitzhugh cousins named Battaille.

The war years were dreadful ones for Oak Hill. The property was fought over in both the Battle of Manassas and in the frequent actions up and down the railroad from Alexandria to Fairfax Station. The small son of the house when we bought the place had several coffee tins full of buttons and buckles and little bones and teeth that he had picked up in the fields. We found a cannon ball lodged in the brickwork of one of the chimneys, and there were many letters in the

attic describing the horrible period when the workmen and slaves were all gone and there was no money—and no one to till the fields. We also found wads of Confederate bills stuffed under the floor boards and behind old beams.

Along with money we found old papers, manuscripts, letters and newspapers. One of these is a panoramic view from Washington toward Northern Virginia showing Fairfax, Vienna, Bailey's X-Roads, etc., as they must have appeared during the war years. The earliest dated document is a summons for debt during the year 1743. It had dropped down a crack in the floorboards and was not carefully preserved.

Two manuscripts written in student's "Spencerian" hand were found in a box under the attic floor boards. One was written in 1823 and is entitled "Engineering Notes". The other is a thick volume dated during the year 1826 and is entitled "Notes on Blackstone's Commentaries". In the same box was a Commission signed by Andrew Jackson appointing Andrew Fitzhugh to the rank of Master Commandant in the United States Navy. Along with this was a letter written by John Slidell, of Mason-Slidell fame, addressed to the same Andrew Fitzhugh. Slidell, who was later Confederate Commissioner to Paris, was then United States Minister to Mexico and had written Fitzhugh thanking him for bringing the Minister back from Mexico in his Gun Boat. In the course of the letter he said he had reason to believe that the President would send an important message to Congress on the Mexican situation shortly after he, Slidell, reached Washington. This resulted in the 1846 Declaration of War against Mexico.

Finally, the last of the Battailles left Oak Hill and went to live in the little schoolhouse in the woods to the west, and Oak Hill stood empty and abandoned.

However, there were better times in store. Before the war the four households of Oak Hill, Ossian Hall, Cool Spring and Ravensworth had brought over to this country a bright young Scotsman to act as tutor for the Lee and Fitzhugh children. There was a little schoolhouse, still standing (a cattle shed now) where the children collected to learn their lessons.

When the war broke out, this young man, a Union sympathizer, fought on the Union side. But he returned and after the Battailles left he moved in to a much dilapidated Oak Hill. He had a Scotch bride by then, and patched up the fences and raised a fine family of American children on the farm. It was from his youngest boy that we bought the place.

I can't wind up an article about Oak Hill without some discussion

of our picturesque ghost. Books on geneology tell about an Ann Fitzhugh who lived and died there, but an elderly colored woman, bent double and smoking a short corncob, told me about the "Miss Ann" who is supposed to haunt us. Aunt Lily Newman had been born a slave, and became the laundress for the Lees—a post she held for many years. She lived in her own little house on a hilltop near Oak Hill, and was a great talker. Her account of the ghostly "Miss Ann" was as follows:

Mr. Fitzhugh went back to England to see about his affairs there, taking with him his pretty daughter, Ann by name. While in London Ann met and fell in love with a young Captain Charles Hawkins. Things were moving along smoothly enough when there began to be trouble in the Colonies (all that unfortunate business about the tea in Boston?) and Mr. Fitzhugh felt he ought to hurry back to America to attend to his interests. Of course, Ann came home with him.

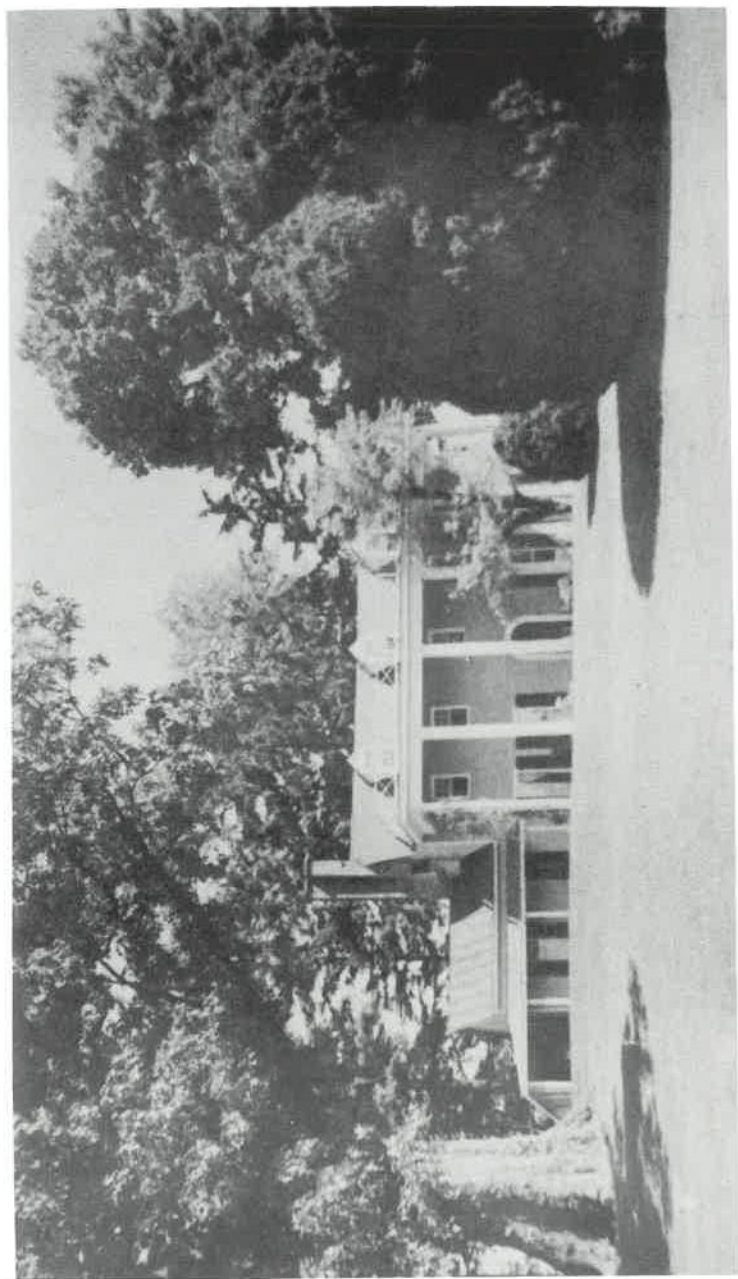
Soon after, young Charlie, with others of his kind, were sent over to America to put down the rebellion. They landed at Dumfries, then a busy seaport, and it didn't take Charlie long to find his way up "Mr. Fitzhugh's Rolling Road" to Oak Hill and the charming Ann.

I suspect Mr. Fitzhugh was secretly a stout Whig—as were many of the landowners and gentry, because Captain Hawkins was made welcome by the Fitzhugh family, and matters progressed as before. He made many trips to court the girl, and it was only when the Federal troops got wind of his visit that there occurred the event which caused the death of Ann.

The troops arrived unexpectedly one night, and surrounded the house. Ann hid Charlie in a secret room over the dining room, reached by a trap door concealed in a panelled closet. No one found him, but as the troops were leaving someone poked a sabre or bayonet through the trap—and killed Miss Ann.

Charlie jumped through a fan light in the gable end of the house and escaped, the grieving family buried Ann, but the blood stain on the dining room ceiling where the poor girl had died came back again and again. Finally, to cover the recurring stain, they installed a tin ceiling.

The old place acquired a name for being haunted by the lovely girl in white calling plaintively for "Charlie". The fearful colored man who went with us to Oak Hill and who saw "big black boots going up the stairs" ahead of him helped spread the tale. There is no account for the footsteps and the sticking doors that open soundlessly. We merely say "How-do, Miss Ann".



OAK HILL
Home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Howrey

But when I heard this tale I couldn't rest until I had crawled up into the secret room with a flashlight—and there was the rusty red plaster all covered with the tin, just as Aunt Lily had said! I must admit my flesh crept a little bit. When Jack saw it he discovered that the flashing around the old brick chimney was very rotten and rusty, and a hard rain *could* have washed brick-dust down on the ceiling, but could that have started the legend of a blood stain that came back "again and again"?

Ossian Hall

By Eleanor Lee Templeman

Old houses seem to possess personalities of their own, achieving a mellow individuality from those who lived in them and loved them. To quote Longfellow, "All houses wherein men have lived and died are haunted houses. Through the open doors the harmless phantoms on their errands glide with feet that make no sound upon the floors." Oak Hill, Ossian Hall, and Ravensworth were sister homes, mothered by Ravensworth Plantation, and sheltered families which were closely tied by the bonds of kinship and affection. The first two were almost twins, except that the latter was larger; two rooms deep instead of one. Ravensworth, built about 1800, was the most elegant, the youngest, and the first to be destroyed. Ironically, the oldest, Oak Hill, is the only one extant to-day.

Ossian Hall was deliberately burned by the Fairfax County Fire Department September 3rd, 1959, after the original hardware and much of the exquisite interior panelling had been stolen and the remainder ravaged by vandals. The tract had been sold following the death in 1944 of Senator Joseph L. Bristow, the last resident owner, who had made it his home since 1918. The purchaser was a developer who planned to sub-divide the tract into small homesites. The tree-crested knoll with its magnificent old oaks has already fallen victim to the bulldozers, so perhaps it is best that the historic mansion be destroyed rather than preserved in such an incongruous setting as that which has replaced its devastated gardens and oak park.

As told in the article on Ravensworth, the portion of the estate purchased by the emigrant William Fitzhugh upon which both Oak Hill and Ossian Hall were built was inherited by the emigrant's son Henry who lived at the Bedford Plantation on the Potomac in what is now King George County, as did his son and grandson, maintaining absentee ownership of the Fairfax property under the then popular "three lives lease" system. These leases were apparently to insure that the lessor's sons and grandsons could remain on the land long enough to guarantee family security and benefit of the tremendous investment of time and toil necessary to clear the wilderness.

The Henry Fitzhugh who inherited the portion of Ravensworth Plantation on the north side of Braddock Road which included Oak Hill and Ossian Hall sites was the contemporary second-cousin of William Fitzhugh of Chatham who erected Ravensworth mansion circa 1796-1800. This Henry partitioned his holding in 1783 among his five

sons; the Ossian Hall property going to Nicholas, the first member of the Fitzhugh family to reside on the plantation.

The specific dates of erection of Oak Hill and Ossian Hall are controversial; research by the late Senator Bristow indicates that Oak Hill was built in 1730 and Ossian Hall five years later. The late Charles Stetson, author of "Washington and His Neighbors" questions these dates, with sound argument. "It is improbable that such substantial houses as Oak Hill and Ossian Hall were built so far from the Potomac River at so early a date." Furthermore, this was a half-century before an owner took residence and these mansions were certainly too elegant for tenants. Mr. Stetson also quoted Mr. Egbert Watt whose father had purchased Oak Hill in 1889 from the last member of the Fitzhugh family to own it, "... Miss Dolly Fitzhugh, daughter of William Fitzhugh of Cool Spring, used to visit his family at Oak Hill, and she told him that it was built about 1780 for an eighteen-year-old Fitzhugh bride."

My own opinion is a compromise; Senator Bristow undoubtedly found documentation that houses existed on these sites in 1730 and 1735 respectively, but they were those of tenants. However, the later handsome structures probably encompassed them. There is a remarkable resemblance between Oak Hill, Ossian Hall and Mount Vernon which was a modest story-and-one-half cottage in 1754 when George Washington acquired it from the widow of his half-brother. Before his marriage five years later, he had enlarged it into a handsome two-and-one-half-story mansion. The Fitzhugh and Washington families were intimates, and Lund Washington had been employed by Major Henry Fitzhugh as manager of his Ravensworth estate when he inherited it from his father, Captain Henry Fitzhugh in 1758. He held this position until 1775 when George Washington asked him to assume the management of Mount Vernon when he was called to Philadelphia to attend the Continental Congress. It is quite probable that Lund Washington persuaded the Fitzhugh family that it would be a practical investment to enlarge the Oak Hill tenant house into a handsome residence for their manager, following the general pattern of Mount Vernon.

Major Henry Fitzhugh died in 1783 and his son Nicholas inherited that portion of his estate which included the Ossian Hall site. Nicholas was the first of the family to become a resident of the Ravensworth plantation. It is probable that he employed the same workmen to enlarge and beautify an existing house, as those who had created a gentleman's residence for Lund Washington at Oak Hill,

Possibly George Washington also assisted in the planning, as he was a close friend of Nicholas Fitzhugh and his diary reports visits exchanged. To substantiate a construction date later than the 1730's is the name, "Ossian," which was unknown at that time, but received great publicity and popularity in the years following the publication in 1763 of "Tamora" consisting of eight books of Ossian, a legendary Gaelic warrior and bard of the third century, by James Macpherson, a schoolmaster of Aberdeen who claimed to have translated these poems from fragments of the Gaelic originals. He was later forced to admit that the scheme was a clever hoax.

Ossian Hall was sold in 1804 to David Stuart. Letters from members of the Stuart family to my great-great-grandmother, Mrs. Richard Bland Lee (nee Elizabeth Collins) bear the heading "Ossian Hall." (Many of these original letters are in the Library of Congress, others remain in family possession, and a large batch were presented by me in 1942 to the National Society of Colonial Dames in the District of Columbia.) They form the basis of the book, "Eleanor Calvert and Her Circle" which was published in 1950.

Who were these Stuarts who lived at Ossian Hall? Dr. David Stuart was born 1753, the son of a King George County Episcopal minister. Although of moderate circumstances, he was educated in Paris and then graduated in medicine at Edinburgh. He returned to Virginia and established a home at "Hope Park" about five miles north-west of Fairfax Courthouse. This versatile gentleman became prominent in legislative matters, and was active with his older friend George Washington in the "Pawtomach Canal" near Great Falls. The two men often worked together in surveying the boundaries of their land holdings.

As a member of the Virginia House, representing Fairfax County, David Stuart heard much of the fine discussion in Philadelphia regarding the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, in 1787. In 1789, he was elected Presidential Elector for the Alexandria district, casting his ballot for George Washington. Stuart was the Virginia member of the three-man Board of Commissioners appointed by George Washington to decide upon the boundaries of the ten-mile square for the establishment of the District of Columbia for the site of the Federal City. In April, 1791, he participated with George Washington in the laying of the cornerstone at Jones Point in Alexandria, the point of beginning of the laying-out of the Federal District. (It was in 1842 that the Virginia portion of the ten-mile square District of Columbia retroceded to the State). In September of 1791, Dr. Stuart also participated in the laying of the cornerstone of the Capitol. The

next year he was one of the cornerstone committee for the new Federal Bridge over Rock Creek, connecting Georgetown with the new Federal City. This replaced one which, along with a stagecoach, had toppled into the Creek one night.

So much for Dr. Stuart, as a person of importance in his own right . . . However, it was his marriage to Martha Washington's widowed daughter-in-law which has interwoven the history of Ossian Hall with that of Mount Vernon, Abingdon, Arlington House, Woodlawn, Kenmore, Stratford Hall, and Sully. All are now museum houses except Abingdon which burned March 5, 1930, at a time when the Daughters of the American Revolution were activating plans for its restoration.

Abingdon was the home of John Alexander, who had inherited the site from his great-grandfather who had purchased 6,000 acres in 1669 for six hogsheds of tobacco. The original Alexander estate reached from Great Hunting Creek (now the south boundary of Alexandria) northwest along the Potomac nearly to Rosslyn. The house stood on a low hill above the National Airport.

When Martha Dandridge Custis Washington's son, "Jackie" (John Parke Custis), was twenty-one, he married Eleanor Calvert, granddaughter of the fifth and last Lord Baltimore. Within four years, their first two daughters were born at the "White House," the estate of the Custis family on the Pamunkey River. Anxious to reside closer to Mount Vernon, Jackie Custis in 1778 entered into negotiations with two Alexander heirs to buy their plantations on the upper Potomac. Two more children were born after their move to Abingdon, Nelly (Eleanor) and George Washington Parke Custis. In the autumn of 1781, the young father contracted "camp fever" during the siege of Yorktown, and died with George Washington at his bedside. He and Martha adopted the two youngest babies to bring up at Mount Vernon.

Jackie Custis' young widow and the two older children remained at Abingdon. She married Dr. David Stuart in 1783, and they resided at Abindgon for another ten years in order to be near the Mount Vernon family, before removing to his home, Hope Park twenty miles distant, out in Fairfax County.

On February 22, 1799, Eleanor's daughter Nelly married General Washington's nephew, Lawrence Lewis of Kenmore at Mount Vernon. This was the last birthday of Washington's life. His wedding gift to the young couple was Woodlawn Plantation. Eleanor's son George inherited the Alexander tract when he came of age in 1802. He took possession and thereon erected Arlington House, and two years later,

married Mary Lee Fitzhugh whose father had built Ravensworth. It was their only surviving child, Mary Ann Randolph Custis, who in 1831 married Robert Edward Lee.

Meanwhile, Eleanor's daughter, Martha Parke Custis, had in January 1794 married Thomas Peter, son of the mayor of Georgetown. Within a few years, they would erect Tudor Place, which still remains in the family possession. Elizabeth, the other Custis daughter was the fiery member of the family. She married Thomas Law, an older and wealthy suitor. They resided on Greenleaf Point in then fashionable South-West Washington, entertained lavishly, but had a tempestuous domestic life which ended in divorce. Their home was sold to Richard Bland Lee because of its convenience as a town house when his many civic and federal duties made residence at Sully in Fairfax County inconvenient. This house, at the northeast corner of 6th and N Streets S.W. is the only remaining edifice in the redevelopment area, and is marked by a bronze plaque placed on it in 1950 by the National Capital Sesquicentennial Commission.

Eleanor Calvert Stuart's letters written from Hope Park indicate a great loneliness in her isolation from old friends and family. Her visits were curtailed because of constant childbearing, and her heart was torn with the loss of about half of them during those days of heavy infant mortality. However, visits to Mount Vernon were managed for such important events as her daughter Nelly's wedding in 1799. In the instructions for the procession at General Washington's funeral, December 18th of that same year, Mrs. Stuart's name heads the list of principal mourners. Dr. Stuart had been remembered in Washington's will by "my large shaving and dressing table & my telescope," and Eleanor by a mourning ring. The last Christmas family gathering of the Custis and Stuart families at Mount Vernon was held in 1801, the year before Martha Washington's death.

At Hope Park on November 4, 1801, Eleanor Stuart gave birth to her lastborn child. A letter from her daughter Nelly Lewis, to a friend written January 3, 1802, states, "My dear Mother has just recovered from her confinement with her 20th child. It is a fine girl, large and healthy. Mana has suffered extremely. I passed a fortnight with her." Eleanor was then in her middle forties.

By 1804, the Stuarts had moved to Ossian Hall, the most beautiful of their residences and less isolated. From there, the daughter, Anne Calvert Stuart, who was then about twenty, kept up a sprightly correspondence with her devoted older friend, Elizabeth Collins Lee (Mrs. Richard Bland Lee of Sully). Her letters fairly bubble with descrip-



OSSIAN HALL
No longer standing.

tions of the gay times which she and her sister Sally enjoyed, visiting their relatives in Georgetown and Alexandria; horseraces, balls, and the theatres!

Mrs. Lee was visiting her family in Philadelphia at the time of Ann Stuart's writing of many of these letters. Among these was Ann's description of the wedding of Cornelia Lee, who, with her sister Portia, upon the death of their parents, become the wards of their kinsman, Richard Bland Lee. Until their marriages, they lived at Sully, and their own letters show a devotion to both of their foster parents. Portia had married Wm. Hodgson in 1799, and Cornelia's marriage to John Hopkins took place in the Hodgson's beautiful home, Bellevue on October 16th, 1806. This letter reveals the many facets of Ann Stuart's character; a bit of daring in defying conventions, a sense of humor enabling her to ridicule herself, a bit of a flirt and tease, all leavened by a moral strength and a capacity for great affection and friendship.

The letter is headed, "Ossian Hall, October 19th, 1806," and reads in part as follows:—"Cornelia wore a white satin short dress and over it a lace frock, the sleeves looped up with pearl . . . Her dress, though expensive was neat and simple; she looked remarkably well . . . The Miss Fitzgeralds (other bridesmaids) were in white, and your eccentric friend (herself) wore a RUBY CRAPE dress, very long train, and trimmed with lace, as she saw a dress of Mrs. Merry's last winter. (Mrs. Merry was the wife of the British Minister, and set society agog with her strikingly original costumes.) *A Brides Maid in Ruby* . . . was exclaimed by all the party to be a strange event, and surely not proper, but the dress was a very beautiful one, I might not have another opportunity of wearing it, it was a very becoming dress, and Mr. Robinson (her fiancée) had never seen Me in company. Therefore, notwithstanding the objections that were made, the garment was put on, it had the desired effect, was pronounced elegant and the wearer most charming. After seeing the bride arrayed I went to see the groom, he was dressed in a dark blue coat, white vest, brownish coloured inexpressables and white silk stockings." Ann continues with a description of the ceremony, the feasting and dancing which followed. "Mr. Charles Lee looked very grave; it was wondered what could be the matter with him. I told him it was because I was soon to be married, and laughing, asked him if he would have objected to becoming my spouse. He hesitated for an answer, Frank (Lee) laughed, and Hopkins wondered if I had not thought previously of becoming Mrs. Lee. Frank Lee awakened in my mind a train of thought which I cherished with great pleasure . . ." She then tells of the plans for her own

wedding on October 30th, to William Robinson of Bunker Hill in Westmoreland County. Her own wedding is to be very simple because of the poor health of both her parents. She refers to Elizabeth Lee's old friend, Ann Hill Carter of Shirley, who, having become the second wife of Light-Horse Harry Lee in 1793, was then living at Stratford and would therefore be one of Ann's neighbors. Ann refers to her as "the only neighbor I shall have that I calculate as Loving as I do you." Some months later, Ann wrote again to Elizabeth Lee (still in Philadelphia), "Your charming friend Mrs. Lee is indeed more than I was prepared, even by your praises, to expect. I heard of her being ill and went to see her, she received me with so cordial an affection as entirely won my Heart, and I have made a vow to visit her whenever I had an opportunity; her health is very delicate and I fear she will not long be a traveller in the rugged paths of this world . . ."

Other letters show that both Elizabeth Lee and Ann's mother, Eleanor Calvert Custis Stuart favored the argiculturally-minded William Robinson, although Ann had seriously considered the suit of "a learned man." An earlier letter from Eleanor expressed the fear that Ann "is not as sensible to his merit as I could wish," but after Mr. Robinson had stayed three weeks at Ossian Hall, her mother wrote that Ann "is now as much pleased with my favorite as I wish her to be."

After seven months of marriage, Ann herself confirms her contentment in another letter to Elizabeth Lee, "... I am every day more convinced in the justice of your remarks and advice to me before my marriage. I now see how miserable I should have been if placed in the situation I would have chosen for myself. Those who are much engaged in abstract studies seldom have the inclination to enter into all the minute affections and attentions of domestic life, and she who wishes for an adoring Husband cannot calculate on finding one in a learned man."

Now, to return to Eleanor Stuart at Ossian Hall; pleasure in the established lives of her children must have been her greatest comfort during the next five years, her allotted span, for both she and her husband were failing in health, and times were difficult for them financially. During the summer of 1811, she visited her brother at the ancestral Maryland home, Mount Airy, and attended church at Page's Chapel at Croom. She told her brother that she wished to be buried in the churchyard beside her parents. She apparently knew that her days were numbered. In October, her daughter Elizabeth Law wrote to a friend, "The loss of my last so much loved parent—which happened

the last of September, has preyed upon my mind and injured me . . . My mother was endowed with the virtues most precious in the eyes of mortals—if there be a heaven she sits in the highest region.”

(Note: David Stuart died in 1814.)

REFERENCES

- Arlington Heritage, by Eleanor Lee Templeman, 1959.
Eleanor Calvert and Her Circle, by Alice Coyle Torbert, 1951.
Washington and His Neighbors, by Charles Stetson, 1956.
Four Mile Run Land Grants, by Charles Stetson, 1930.
Lee of Virginia, by Edm. J. Lee, Phila., 1895.
The Lee Chronicle, by Cazenove G. Lee, edited by Dorothy Mills Parker, 1957.
Mount Vernon, A Handbook, by Charles Cecil Wall, 1958.
Virginia Yearbook Vol. 3, 1954, Historical Society of Fairfax County.
Family Letters of Eleanor Lee Templeman.
Fairfax County Records, from Wood and Testerman, Attys., Fairfax.
Fairfax County Records, from Thomas Chapman, Fairfax County Clerk.
Ossian Hall 1730-1953, by Frank B. Bristow and Omer L. Hirst.

Ravensworth

By Eleanor Lee Templeman

The histories of RAVENSWORTH, OAK HILL, and OSSIAN HALL are so interwoven that a story of any one of these plantation homes is incomplete without the others. The background of all is the plantation itself, which was granted to William Fitzhugh in the late 1600's. He had been born in Bedford, England, 1651, and settled first in Westmoreland County, Virginia, as a young lawyer. Upon his marriage to Sarah Tucker, they moved to Stafford County and built BEDFORD on the banks of the Potomac, where he became a very active participant in colonial affairs.

In 1685, he purchased from an original grantee, John Matthews, nearly 22,000 acres in what later (1742) became Fairfax County. However, because of some question of the validity of the earlier grants, Fitzhugh had the land surveyed in 1690 and applied for a direct grant, which was confirmed in 1694. The northern boundary extended approximately from within the present town of Fairfax eastward to within the boundaries of Falls Church, thence southerly to near Pohick Church, thence westerly and northwesterly to the point of beginning.

It was not until the fourth generation of descent that a member of the Fitzhugh family resided on RAVENSWORTH PLANTATION, which had been named for the ancestral estate in England, the seat of the Barons of Ravensworth. The emigrant's son, William II resided at Eagles Nest near Stratford Hall, as did the grandson, Henry. It was this Henry's son, William (born 1741), who erected CHATHAM on the banks of the Rappahannock opposite Fredericksburg. Unfortunately, many historians have confused these Fitzhugh men of different generations who bear these same given names, William and Henry.

The emigrant William secured a party of French Huguenots as tenants for his Ravensworth plantation and set them to raising tobacco. The "Ravensworth Road," a rolling-road, led to the tidewater port of Colchester on Occoquan Creek.

William Fitzhugh of Chatham, the namesake great grandson of the emigrant, spent some time periodically at Ravensworth as early as 1786, according to George Washington's diary. By the time he had reached his fifties, the continuous entertaining at Chatham, with its private race track, and convenient location between Alexandria and Williamsburg, had become burdensome to him. He therefore decided to move to his more isolated plantation in Fairfax County. In 1796

Robert E. Lee had been summoned from West Point to his mother's death-bed at Ravensworth. The Fitzhughs had brought her to their home to care for when she was stricken in Georgetown. She was buried at Ravensworth; her remains later reinterred with those of her husband and illustrious son in the chapel at Lexington.

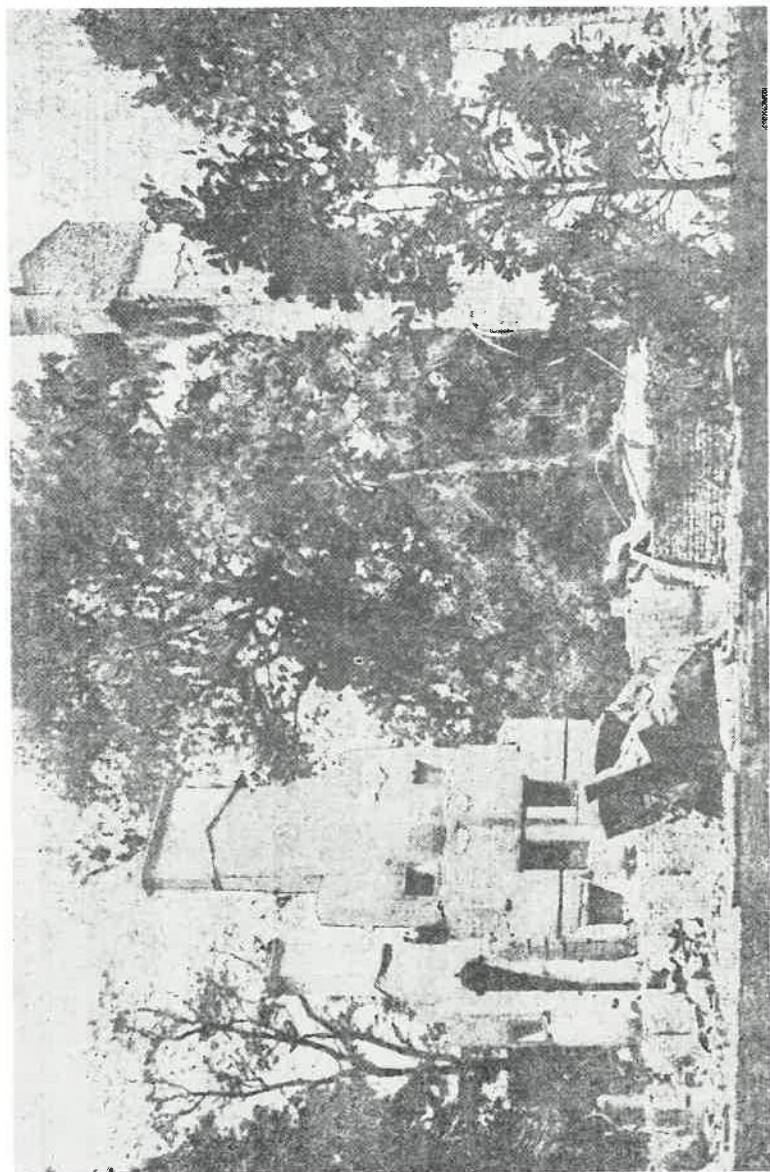
Upon the outbreak of the War Between the States, Mrs. Robert E. Lee and the children sought refuge at Ravensworth. However, Mary Lee soon realized that her presence might endanger her beloved hostess and bring retribution upon the home by the Northern forces, so she departed for her Randolph cousins further south.

Years later, after the war, and the loss of her beloved husband, Mary Lee came again to visit "Aunt Maria" at Ravensworth. They made a last pilgrimage to ARLINGTON HOUSE . . . the empty rooms . . . her mother's tangled and neglected garden! Her death came within a year (1873); Maria Fitzhugh's the following year.

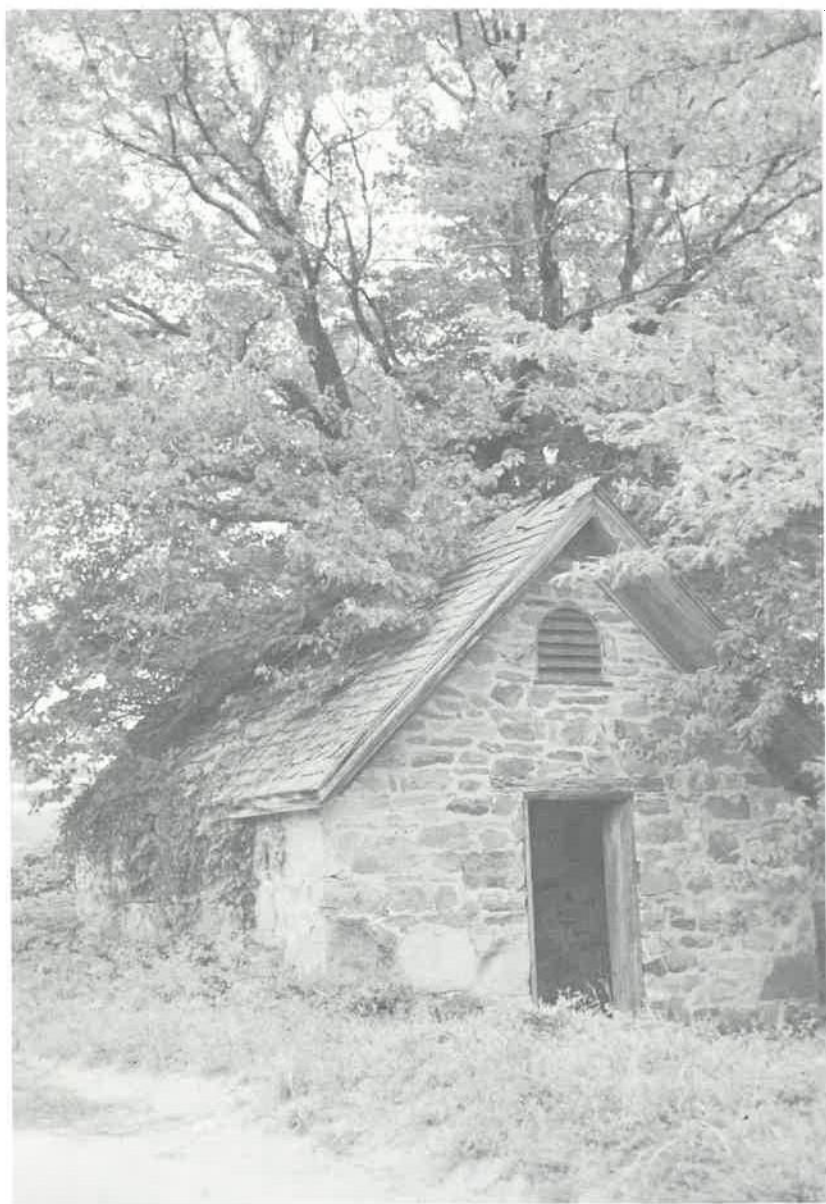
Hence, Ravensworth estate was apportioned among the Lee children. The house with 563 acres was allotted to Representative W. H. F. Lee, who died there in 1891. He willed his estate to his widow in trust for their two sons, Robert E. Lee, III and Dr. George Bolling Lee. Dr. Lee acquired sole ownership following the death of his brother in 1922; he died in 1948.

Meanwhile, the mansion house had been destroyed by an incendiary fire August 1, 1926. The furnishings by that time included heirlooms from the Lees, Custises, Parkes, Fitzhughs and Bollings, but fortunately many of these priceless antiques and portraits had been removed before the fire. A number were saved during the conflagration, but seventeen paintings were burned. Two small brick dependencies were saved on each side of the mansion site, upon which a comfortable farm house was erected after the fire, also the handsome brick stable with recessed pillars and arches. Down the gentle slope toward the dairy barn was a fine old stone spring-house where milk was cooled. This might possibly have been the oldest structure on the plantation as the location of the first residence was often determined by the proximity of a good spring. Beneath giant trees in the garden was the brick-walled burying ground.

It was inevitable that such a large estate in a rapidly growing community could not remain intact. Dr. Bolling Lee's family used the farm only as a summer residence. Mrs. Lee therefore sold the estate in 1957 to a corporation for development. It was the hope of many who cherish the beautiful old landmarks that the tract would become the



All that remained of the historic Ravensworth Mansion following the fire on August 1, 1926.



RAVENSWORTH SPRING

campus of the Northern Branch of the University of Virginia, in which case the magnificent trees the cemetery and the remaining buildings could have been preserved; but that was not to be . . . The remains have been removed to another cemetery, the trees have been destroyed, and the landmarks are but a memory. Mrs. Lee generously entrusted the fine collection of colonial portraits to the custody of the Virginia Historical Society, and has restored to ARLINGTON HOUSE a number of pieces of the original furniture.

(Footnote: The early land records of Ravensworth were collected by Courtland Davis and published in the 1954 issue of the YEARBOOK)

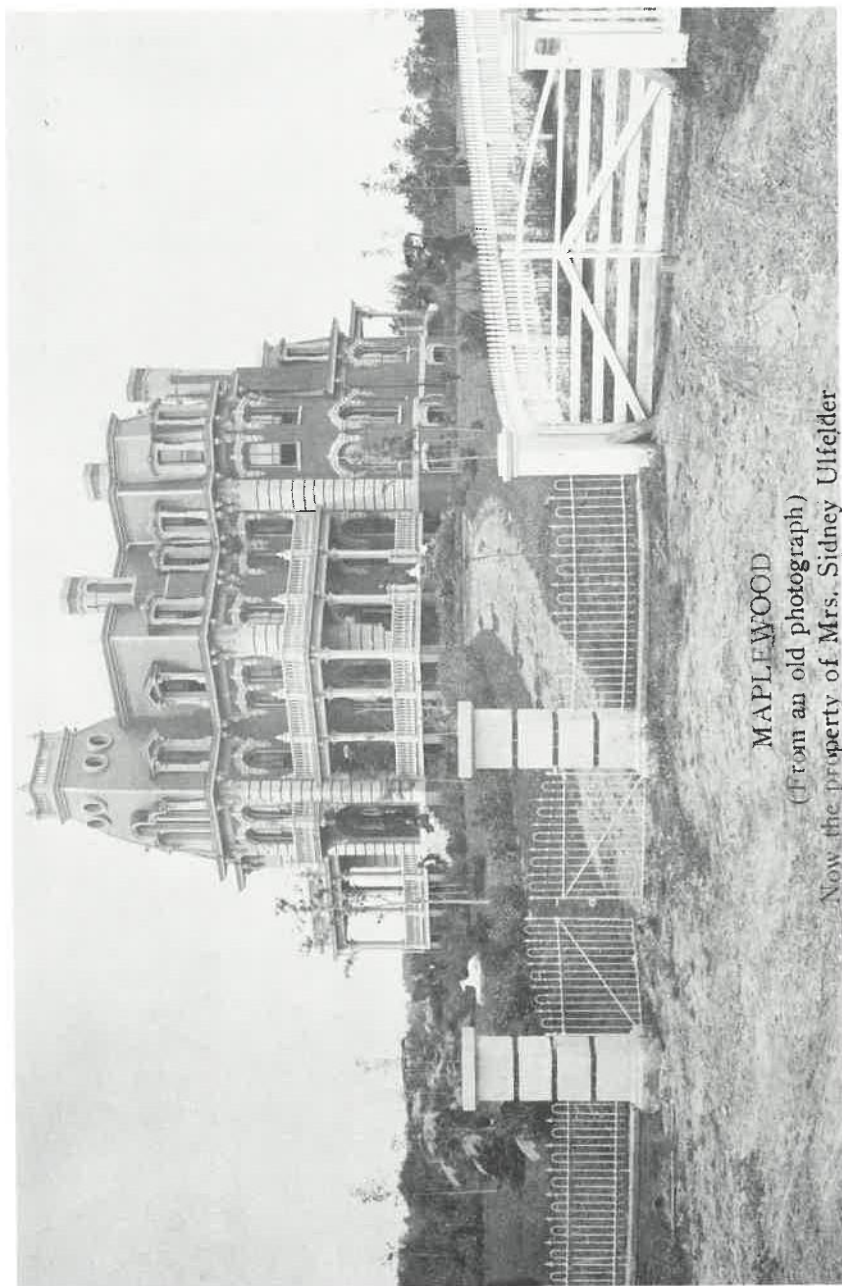
Maplewood

Maplewood, situated on the Chain Bridge Road between Lewinsville and Tyson's Corner, was purchased in 1925 by Mrs. Sidney Ulfelder of Mexico City, who with the late Dr. Ulfelder bought the house and its 512-acre farm with the idea of its being a home to stay in while three of their children went to school in the Washington area. The present house was built in 1870 or '71. The original house, no longer standing, was a bit farther to the east of the present house.

The land on which the Ulfelder residence now stands is a part of two tracts of land containing 616 and 13 acres respectively, owned by John Gantt about the year 1812, and known at that time as "Strawberry Vale." In 1841, Townsend McVeigh became the owner and in 1852 he sold the land to Isaac Wilson. On April 8, 1865—the day before General Lee's surrender at Appomattox—Isaac Wilson sold the land to John J. Shipman. In 1884, Shipman sold the property, then called "Villa Nova," to William McKee Dunn. It was Shipman who erected the present house which was apparently used at one time as a girls' boarding school. Older residents of the county, notably the late Frederick Richardson, Clerk of the Circuit Court for many years, and the late Thomas R. Keith, have said that Shipman was a partner in the contracting firm of Shipman and Magarity, and that this firm built the house which was used as the British Embassy before the building of the present embassy, and that the Maplewood house was copied from it. General Dunn died and his wife inherited the property which was bought from her estate in 1912 by Charles Louis Brodt. In the deed conveying the place to Brodt it is first called by its present name, "Maplewood." Mrs. Brodt, who inherited the house at the death of her husband, made it over to suit herself, and the cost of renovation has been estimated at close to \$100,000. The original house had black walnut doors, staircases and railings. Mrs. Brodt had these torn out and substituted mahogany. She replaced the fireplaces with beautiful marble ones, enlarged the billiard room and had plaster decoration on walls and ceilings fashioned in French design.

The carpet in the dining room was specially ordered from Austria, and was woven to harmonize with the custom-made furniture's sunburst decoration. The pattern was repeated in the plaster on the ten-foot ceiling.

Mrs. Brodt had formerly been the wife of a Mr. McDonald, who owned a valuable stud farm for thoroughbreds in Kentucky. He and his wife and the manager of his stables, while traveling in England on the



MAPLEWOOD

(From an old photograph)

Now the property of Mrs. Sidney Ulfelder

business of buying horses, were in a train accident which killed McDonald and his manager, and severely injured Mrs. McDonald. Charles Brodt, whom she later married and with whom she purchased Maplewood, owned hotels in New York and Florida. It became the custom of the Brodts, even in those early days of automobiles, to drive each season from New York to Florida and return. Thus they sometimes passed by the Maplewood estate which they liked and bought.

After Mrs. Brodt's death, the house was rented for some years. When Grover Cleveland was President of the United States, he visited Maplewood, and President Wilson considered renting it one summer as a summer White House. So Maplewood was known to two presidents.

Around 1919, the place was sold to a Mr. Edmundson, who started a dairy farm, but did not make a go of it, and Dr. and Mrs. Ulfelder bought it from him in December 1925. They added more bathrooms, extended the side porch making part into an outdoor dining porch with windows.

The furnishings of Maplewood are a charming mixture of antique and modern periods. The parlor has a deep-lined Chinese rug on the floor and French furniture richly brocaded with gold trim. There are crystal chandeliers and many furnishings from Mexico. In a large room stands an enormous slate billiard table weighing a ton.

Mrs. Ulfelder now makes her home in Mexico City. Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Seeley, her son-in-law and daughter and their children have been living in the old twenty-three room house. Mr. Seeley has run the farm as a dairy with great success, but is being forced to give over the enterprise because much of the land is being taken from him to form two cloverleaves and part of a third by the Capital Beltway, the Dulles Airport access road and the McLean Bypass. Now even the fate of the proud old house is uncertain.

The photograph of the house shown here was made soon after it was built. A later owner trimmed away much of the ornamentation shown. This photograph was one day left on the porch of the house by an unknown generous friend, and it was not until two years later that his identity was discovered.

The Story of Matildaville

By Penelope M. Osburn

A few assorted ruins is all that remains of Matildaville, once a prosperous town that stood on the Potomac River close by the Great Falls. It is located on the 80-acre tract that was leased by the National Park Service in Fairfax County for recreational facilities.

The story of Matildaville is closely interwoven with the development of navigation on the Potomac River and the construction of the Potomack Canal. Thomas Lee (1690-1745), who patented large acreages from the Northern Neck Proprietary in what would become Fairfax and Loudoun Counties, was an early Virginian who dreamed great dreams of his state's future. Lee thought he foresaw the time when the Potomac River would become a great avenue of commerce with a trading center arising at the Great Falls.

These ambitious ideas began to take form in 1785, when the Assembly of Virginia issued a charter for the Potomack Company.¹ George Washington, who might be described as this country's first great capitalist, was very much interested in the plan, and was elected the corporation's first president. The first step necessary to make the Potomac navigable was to build a canal around the falls. At that time this entire area was within the bounds of Loudoun County.

In 1757, when Loudoun was cut off from Fairfax and made into a separate county, Difficult Run served as the dividing line between the two counties. This was an age when a resident had a great deal of business to transact at the county court house. As time went on, some dissension arose among the people who lived in the eastern end of Loudoun County. They sent a petition to the Assembly of Virginia stating that it was too far for them to go to Leesburg to attend to their business with the Court of Loudoun County. Their original proposal was to set up a new county. They said they were willing to forego any claim on the Loudoun County Court House, that they were willing to build a new court house at their proposed county seat.²

For a period of years, petitions and counter petitions were sent to the Assembly. The hassle went on until 1789, when the Assembly ordered the boundary set back to its present location. A strip of Fairfax County approximately 10 miles wide, for 41 years (1757 to 1789) was part of Loudoun County. All the court records, the deeds and wills of those who occupied the area are part of the court records of Loudoun County. Some of those who do historical research in both counties are aware of this seeming irregularity, but some of the historians who are best known nationally, appear not to know this and

as a result fascinating bits of history have been overlooked.

Among such records are the deeds for the sale of the lots in the town of Matildaville and the condemnation proceedings of the 140-foot-wide strip of property on which the Potomack Canal was built.

The Assembly of Virginia issued a charter for the town of Matildaville in 1790, describing it as being on "40 acres of land at the Great Falls of the Potomack in the County of Loudoun in the possession of Bryan Fairfax."³ The trustees named for the town were George Gilpin, Albert Russell, William Gunnell, Josiah Clapham, Richard Bland Lee, Levin Powell, and Samuel Love. This was a group of very prominent men and there were numerous others who were much interested in the establishment of the town and plans for its future growth.

It was not necessary to reside in a town in order to serve as one of its trustees. They were something in the nature of ornaments who gave the place prestige and helped to sell real estate. The common expression today is that they helped to give the place status. Josiah Clapham lived at Chestnut Hill near Leesburg. Richard Bland Lee lived at Sully and Levin Powell's home was in Middleburg.

The property on which the town was located is of particular interest because of the eminence of its owners. It was part of a larger tract that Bryan Fairfax leased to Richard Henry (Light Horse Harry) Lee of Westmoreland County in 1797. The lease recites the fact that it originally was a grant of 5468 acres patented from the Northern Neck Proprietary by John Colvill, who at the time was one of the richest men in Fairfax County. Colvill sold the tract, known as Towlston Grange, located in the counties of Loudoun and Fairfax to the Honorable William Fairfax of Belvoir. Under the terms of his will, William Fairfax left the property to his son Bryan.⁴ Matildaville was named for the wife of Richard Henry Lee. She was also his cousin, the daughter of Philip Ludwell Lee.

Bryan Fairfax was a kinsman of Thomas, the sixth Lord Fairfax who was the Proprietor of the Northern Neck for many years. Bryan eventually succeeded to the title as the eighth Lord Fairfax. George Washington was a very warm friend of all the members of the Fairfax family and was a frequent visitor to Bryan's home, Towlson Grange. Bryan Fairfax served as the rector of Christ Church in Alexandria. He died at Mt. Eagle, Fairfax County, in 1802.⁵

The forty acres was subdivided into streets and lots. The indentures for the sale of the lots have very elaborate preambles and these provide numerous details relating to the town. A study of the metes and bounds of the lots discloses the names of the streets. They were Washington, Gilpin, Lee, Fairfax and Canal. The trustees advertised

in the *Virginia Gazette* for July 9, 1795, that they would "Expose to Sale the Lotts in the said town to the highest bidder at public auction."

One of the most enthusiastic purchasers was Tobias Leah. Leah is best remembered as secretary to George Washington during the years after his retirement from the Presidency. At the date of the sale, Leah is described as living in George Town, Maryland. On July 15, 1797, Leah bought six lots varying in price from £16 to £80. Lot number 6, for which he paid £80 was located "on the eastern side of Canal Street in line with the Potomack River."⁶ He must have thought that this would develop into valuable business property.

Matildaville did not have a Planning Commission, but then it did not need one. The trustees placed certain requirements on each purchaser and saw to it that the requirements were carried out. On February 14, 1797, Joseph Gilpin's bid of £ 20/10 entitled him to Lott number 31 " . . . on condition that he build a Dwelling House of 16 feet square, at least, with a brick or stone chimney, within a period of five years from the date." If Gilpin failed to do this, the trustees were empowered "to sell the lott for the Benefit of the inhabitants of the town."⁷

Between 1785 and 1799, the Potomack Company established its headquarters in Matildaville. It maintained shops, a forge and other construction facilities there as well as the superintendent's residence and barracks for the laborers. The town had a grist mill and a saw mill. The Commonwealth of Virginia transferred to Matildaville a warehouse that had previously been located at Little Falls.⁸

The earliest private charter for a turnpike company in Virginia was issued to the Little River Turnpike Company. The charter carried a provision for a "Mitildavill Company that was to maintain a toll road from Great Falls to Alexandria."⁹

Between 1797 and 1828, considerable local traffic developed along the Potomac River consisting largely of wheat, flour and whiskey. When the C & O Canal was put into operation on the Maryland side of the river, the works of the Potomac Company were abandoned. Having no reason to exist, the town lapsed into obscurity. Now, there is a new need for Matildaville, not as a center of commerce, but as a historic site in a recreational area.

REFERENCES

1. Fairfax Harrison, *Landmarks of Old Prince William*, Vol. II, pp. 543, 558.
2. Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia, box entitled Loudoun Petitions.
3. *Hening's Statutes at Large in Virginia*, Vol. XIII, p. 171.
4. Loudoun County Deed Book X, p. 438.
5. Charles C. Callahan, *George Washington The Man and The Mason*, p. 34.
6. Loudoun County Deed Book Y, p. 1.
7. Loudoun County Deed Book Y, p. 238.
8. *Landmarks*, Vol. II, p. 559.
9. *Landmarks*, Vol. II, p. 596.

President's Report

Due to the close association of several of your Society's officials with the Civil War Centennial services held in Fairfax on June 1, commemorating the death of Captain John Q. Marr (to which all members of your Society received official invitations),—and the earlier Red Cross ceremonies at Fairfax Station honoring Clara Barton, of which your Society was a sponsor,—it was decided to dispense with our 1961 spring meeting. However, a meeting has already been scheduled for next April at Mt. Vernon, of which official notice will be sent all members in due course.

Your Society has recently acquired, from Mrs. Florence Dale Clarke of E. Poultney, Vermont, a number of the very earliest court records of Fairfax County, some dated within two years of its formation in 1742. They probably were taken from the court house during the Civil War and will be returned to their original resting place. These documents, most of which are court summons, are in the process of being indexed. The names of many early Fairfax County officials and residents are contained in them.

Your Society participated in the successful legislative efforts to have Congress protect the Maryland river-front opposite Mt. Vernon from undesirable development by appropriating funds for its purchase by the Federal government.

At their meeting in December 1960, your directors yielded, with regret, to the desire of Thomas P. Chapman, Jr. to be relieved of the duties of Secretary to your Society, and elected in his stead Walter Tansil Oliver, Jr. of Fairfax. They expressed their deep appreciation of the efficient service rendered by Mr. Chapman, and their pleasure at his remaining a director.

As guest speaker at our annual meeting, held at Woodlawn Plantation on November 5, 1961, we were fortunate to have Mrs. Dorothy Troth Muir, an author who is a recognized authority on the history of both Woodlawn and Mt. Vernon. Mrs. Muir's family at one time owned Woodlawn, and her father, Paul Howard Troth, was born and brought up in that neighborhood.

RICHARD McALLISTER SMITH,
President.

Treasurer's Report

26 AUGUST 1961

Date	Description	Credit	Debit
1961			
Jan. 1	Balance brought forward	\$1,945.14	
Jan. 1 thru Aug. 26	Dues	705.00	
Jan. 1 thru Aug. 26	Year Books	58.50	
Jan. 4	Fitzhugh's Florist Centerpiece for 11-5-60		7.50
Jan. 19	Treasurer of Virginia Registration Fee and Franchise Tax		5.00
Mar. 3	Independent Printers Envelopes and Letterheads.....		64.00
Mar. 7	Charles W. Harris, Postmaster Stamps		16.00
June 23	Postmaster, Fairfax, Virginia Annual box rent		6.80
		<u>\$2,708.64</u>	<u>\$99.30</u>
August 26, 1961—	Balance on Hand		\$2,609.34

BALANCE SHEET—26 AUGUST, 1961

ASSETS:

Cash

\$2,609.34

LIABILITIES:

None 0—

\$2,609.34

In addition to the above cash, the Society has some Yearbooks left over from prior years, which if sold, would represent additional assets. It is rarely that past issues of the Yearbook are sold, and the Society assigns no value to these books.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY C. MACKALL,
Treasurer

Members

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Alden, Robert A. | Brown, Elma |
| Alexander, Louise | (Mrs. Paul E.) |
| (Mrs. John) | Buckley, Richard R. |
| Alves, The Rev. J. Hodge | Burke, Mrs. Elizabeth C. |
| Andrews, Elmer F. | Burrage, William C. |
| Andrews, Mildred B. | Butler, Scot |
| (Mrs. Elmer F.) | Butler, Joan C. |
| Arnold, Frances | (Mrs. Scot) |
| (Mrs. Thurman) | Campbell, H. L., Colonel |
| Atkins, Mrs. Ollie | Carey, Miss M. Patricia |
| Babcock, Charles E. | Carne, Lindsay |
| Bacon, Mrs. Marvin | Carper, O. V. |
| Baird, Alvin V. | Chapman, Thomas P., Jr. |
| Baird, Rauson K. | Coon, Mrs. Dorothy |
| (Mrs. Alvin V.) | Cox, Robert |
| Baker, Joseph P. | Davidson, Ida Parker |
| Barbee, H. Randolph | (Mrs. Heath D.) |
| Barbour, Mary C. | Davis, Mrs. Bernice Carter |
| (Mrs. John) | Davis, Courtland H. |
| Barrett, Elizabeth D. | Davis, Mrs. Katharine Garner |
| (Mrs. John) | DeBell, Stuart |
| Barringer, Thomas | Densmore, Walter C. |
| Bennet, Virginia | Domeratzky, Louis |
| (Mrs. J. C.) | Dorsett, J. Wade |
| Birge, Warren Riley | Dorsett, Blanch H. |
| Black, Richard Blackburn, | (Mrs. J. Wade) |
| Rear Admiral | Downey, William G., Jr. |
| Bolton, Channing M. | Downs, Donald |
| Bolton, Eleanor R. | Duncan, Ebner R. |
| (Mrs. Channing M.) | Duncan, Dorothy A. |
| Bowman, A. Smith, Jr. | (Mrs. Ebner R.) |
| Bowman, Mary Lee | Dyer, Kent |
| (Mrs. A. Smith) | Earle, Mrs. William E. |
| Bowman, E. DeLong | Eglin, Mrs. Henry W. T. |
| Bowman, Helen Potts | Emerson, Earl W. |
| (Mrs. E. DeLong) | Emerson, Florence |
| Boyle, Fay | (Mrs. Earl W.) |
| Brookfield, Mrs. John W. | |
| Brown, Paul E., Judge | |

Ethridge, Clayton B., Dr.
 Ethridge, Mrs. Clayton B.
 Everly, Fred M.
 Evans, Bayard D.
 Evans, Mrs. Monroe
 Fairfax, Eugenia T.
 (Mrs. Henry)
 Feigley, Mrs. Dorothea W.
 FitzHugh, Joseph E.
 FitzHugh, Mrs. Joseph E.
 Fredericks, Howard W.
 Fredericks, Mrs. Howard W.
 Gage, Kathleen R.
 (Mrs. Charles E.)
 Gainer, E. Grace
 Gasch, Manning
 Gasch, Mrs. Manning
 Gaskins, Mrs. Ceres H.
 Gibbs, E. C.
 Graham, Robert D.
 Graham, Ruth McCandlish
 (Mrs. Robert)
 Graves, Aubrey A.
 Graves, Mrs. Aubrey A.
 Gray, Anne Kondrup
 Gunnell, Bruce Covington
 Hall, Norman C.
 Hamel, Charles D., Judge
 Hamel, Ethel Scott
 (Mrs. Charles D.)
 Hamel, Charles Scott
 Hamill, John C.
 Hanes, John W., Jr.
 Hanes, Lucy D.
 (Mrs. John W. Jr.)
 Hasty, Joseph
 Hatton, Hilda B.
 Henderson, Frederick James

Hertz, A. Burke
 Hicklin, Allen B., Colonel
 Hirst, Mason
 Hirst, Omer Lee
 Howrey, Edward F.
 Howrey, Jane Gould
 (Mrs. Edward F.)
 Howze, Hannah Keith
 (Mrs. Charles)
 Hudson, D. Hurd
 Hudson, Mrs. D. Hurd
 Hunter, Bessie W.
 (Mrs. Craig)
 Hunter, W. Carroll
 Hydrick, Josephine
 Jenkinson, E. T.
 Jenkinson, Mildred
 (Mrs. E. T.)
 Jones, The Rev. Albert N.
 Jones, Virgil C.
 Joyce, Mildred E.
 (Mrs. James)
 Karig, Mrs. Walter
 Kegeles, S. Stephen
 Keith, James
 Keith, Ann Byrd
 (Mrs. James)
 Kincheloe, Paul
 Kincheloe, Elizabeth B.
 (Mrs. Paul)
 King, Barbara
 (Mrs. Bennett)
 Kondrup, Susan
 (Mrs. H. Edwin Rainals)
 Lamond, A. Slater
 Landon, S. Gail, Jr.
 Landon, Emile
 (Mrs. S. Gail, Jr.)
 Landrith, George C.
 Landstreet, Mrs. Fairfax

Lawrence, David
 Lawrence, Mrs. David
 Leigh, Lewis
 Leigh, Mrs. Lewis
 Livingston, Mary Walton
 (Mrs. S. William)
 Lohnes, Thelma M.
 (Mrs. Horace L.)
 Lory, Hillis
 Lory, Sarah
 (Mrs. Hillis)
 Loughborough, R. M.
 Lusby, Jean L.
 (Mrs. Edward W.)
 Lynch, Edwin
 McCandlish, Mary L.
 (Mrs. Fairfax Sheild)
 McCormick-Goodhart, L.
 McClure, Miss Dora F.
 McDonald, John W., Colonel
 Mackall, Henry
 Mackall, Marion
 (Mrs. John)
 Macomber, Walter
 Macomber, Marion
 (Mrs. Walter)
 Mahoney, Claude A.
 Mahoney, Frances
 (Mrs. Claude A.)
 Marshall, Rowland S.
 Maynard, Allegra
 Millan, Mrs. W. W.
 Mitchell, Helene
 Mitchell, Laurence M.
 Montague, General R. Latane
 Moss, Robert W.
 Moss, Mrs. Robert W.
 Murray, Elizabeth Chilton
 (Mrs. Douglass)

Mutersbaugh, Earle T.
 Mutersbaugh, Jean Hall
 (Mrs. Earle T.)
 Nelms, Mary Kennedy
 (Mrs. Henning Nelms)
 Newton, Thomas W.
 Offley, Col. Edward
 Offley, Mrs. Edward
 Oliver, Walter T., Jr.
 Oliver, Elizabeth
 (Mrs. Walter T., Jr.)
 Onesty, Mrs. John
 Park, Lee I.
 Parker, Miss Mayme C.
 Parry, Ellen Buell
 (Mrs. Edmund H.)
 Pettitt, James C.
 Pickett, Charles
 Pickett, Charles, IV
 Pickett, Edward Watts, Jr.
 Pickett, Mrs. Edward Watts, Jr.
 Pickett, Michael
 Pickett, Mildred Parker
 (Mrs. Charles)
 Pozer, Katherine Barrett
 (Mrs. Charles H.)
 Preston, Carol
 Price, Keith
 Prior, Roger A.
 Prior, Mrs. Roger A.
 Rasmussen, Col. E. L.
 Ratcliffe, R. Jackson
 Reeder, Charles J.
 Ritchie, Virginia Richardson
 (Mrs. Abner)
 Robertson, Hugh L.
 Robinson, Clarence
 Roosevelt, Mrs. Kermit

Rouse, Randolph D.
 Scattergood, Margaret
 Scott, Mrs. William
 Shands, Richard Eppes
 Shands, Mrs. Richard E.
 Sharpe, Pearl W.
 Shields, Fred W.
 Sinclair, Arthur W.
 Sinclair, Mrs. Arthur W.
 Smith, Kathleen R.
 Smith, Lisle
 Smith, Mrs. Lisle
 Smith, Richard McAllister
 Smith, Louise
 (Mrs. Richard McAllister)
 Snyder, Mrs. Arthur A.
 Solberg, Jane
 (Mrs. T. A.)
 Somerville, James William
 Steadman, Melvin Lee, Jr.
 Stewart, Elizabeth Tabb
 Stuntz, Mayo S., Lt. Col.
 Styles, Miss Elizabeth M.
 Taylor, John E.

Tayloe, Mrs. Lomax
 Thompson, Edith
 Thompson, Mrs. L. K.
 Thrall, F. Lloyd
 Townsend, R. M.
 Walker, Roberdeau
 (Mrs. Robert)
 Wall, Charles C.
 Warburton, Amber
 (Mrs. Clark)
 Weedon, John C.
 Wheat, Mrs. Robert W., III
 White, Jean S.
 (Mrs. James)
 White, Sargent
 White, Elizabeth L.
 (Mrs. Sargent)
 Willis, Katherine M.
 (Mrs. Thomas C.)
 Wilson, Minna C.
 (Mrs. Richard)
 Woodaman, Ronald J., Rr. Adm.
 Woodaman, Mrs. Ronald J.
 Woolley, Marguarite
 Young, Lehman H.
 Young, N. P.

List of Contents of Past Editions

VOL. 1 (1951)

Manuscripts Acquired During 1950-1951.
Activities of the Historical Society of Fairfax County, Virginia, Inc.
Selected Bibliography on Fairfax County, Virginia.
Historical Sketches by Capt. S. Roszel Donohoe.
Letter From John S. Mosby to Mr. Thomas Keith.
Clipping From Spokane (Washington) Newspaper Enclosed by John S. Mosby in a letter written to Thomas Keith of Fairfax, Aug. 20, 1900.
Antonia Ford by Ben Miller.
Historic Potomac Canals.
Battle of Fairfax Court House by Col. John W. McDonald.
An Account of the Death of Capt. Marr from a letter from Mrs. Thos. Moore to her mother.
Letter Concerning Battle of Fairfax (June 1, 1861) from Mary Curtis Lee (Mrs. Robert E. Lee) to her daughter, Mildred Lee, June 19, 1861.
Dumfries.
Membership List of the Historical Society of Fairfax County, Virginia, Inc.
Minutes of the Meetings of the Historical Society of Fairfax County.
Picture: House Where Mosby Captured Stoughton and citation by J.E.B. Stuart.

VOL. 2 (1952-1953)

Activities of the Historical Society.
Manuscripts Acquired During 1952-1953.
History of Fairfax County Before the Revolution by Katherine Snyder Shands.
Colonial Churches in Fairfax County by Francis W. Hayes, Jr.
Skirmishes Near Bailey's Cross Roads, August 25 to September 1, 1861 by Col. John W. McDonald.
Foxhunting in Fairfax County by Edward F. Howrey.
Life of George Mason and His Contributions To The Rights of Man, an address by General Latane Montague.
Martha Washington's Will and The Story of Its Loss and Recovery by Fairfax County.
Picture: Gunston Hall.
Picture: Martha Washington.

VOL. 3 (1954)

Action Along the Union Outposts in Fairfax by Virgil Carrington Jones.
Longstreet At Blackburn's Ford, July 18, 1861 by Col. John W. McDonald.
Ravensworth by Courtland Davis.
History of Railroads in Fairfax County by Marshall Andrews.
A Buried Treasure by Charles J. Gilliss.
The Great Falls of the Potomac by John W. Brookfield.
Archives of Burgundy by James D. Preston.
Map: Showing early grant of Ravensworth.

VOL. 4 (1955)

McLean, Fairfax County, Virginia by John C. Mackall.
Map of the McLean Area.
A Day at Woodlawn With the Lewises by Meredith Johnson.
Centerville Community—1720-1860 by Laurence M. Mitchell.
History of the Dividing Line Between Fairfax and Loudoun Counties by N. Peyton Young, with Map of the area.
Secession Election in Fairfax County—May 23, 1861 by Thomas P. Chapman, Jr. and Sample page from list of those voting in Fairfax Precinct on Secession Ordinance.

General Stoughton's Capture by Virgil Carrington Jones.
 A History of Clifton by Richard Randolph Buckley.
 Picture Postcard Industry by Col. Eugene P. H. Gempel.
 Stuart's Burke Station Raid—26-31 December, 1962 by Col. John W. McDonald and Map of area.
 An Account of Mosby's Raid by One of Stoughton's Men as told to Herbert A. Donovan.
 The Barons of Cameron and Fairfax by Katherine M. Willis.
Picture: Lord Fairfax stands beside portrait of his Grandfather, Dr. John Contee Fairfax.

VOL. 5 (1956-1957)

History of Fairfax County by Elizabeth C. Burke.
 An Act Creating Fairfax County.
 Uncle Tom Bushrod by Benjamin F. Nevitt.
 Ratdenlinden, A Poem by Col. B. H. Jones from a Yankee Prison.
 The Early Courts by Laurence M. Mitchell.
 St John's Episcopal Church, Langley Parish by Louise L. Smith.
 Minutes of Early Vestry Meetings at St. John's by Benjamin F. Mackall, Registrar.
 Stonewall Jackson's Way, A Poem found on a dead soldier.
 Membership List.

Maps and Illustrations:

President of the Society, James Keith with former Gov. John Battle.
 Early Map of Virginia.
 "Ravensworth," the Fitzhugh House.
 L. L. Freeman House.
 Ballard's Store and Vienna Postoffice.
 Tomb of General George Washington.
 Thomas P. Chapman, Jr., and the original of George Washington's Will.
 Pohick Church (front and side views).
 Fairfax County Courthouse about 1880.
 Fairfax County Courthouse seen through arch.
 Plaque Marking site of first Fairfax Courthouse.
 St. John's Episcopal Church, original building.
 St. John's Episcopal Church, new building.
 Rectory of Truro Episcopal Church.

VOL. 6 (1958-1959)

Last Will and Testament of George Mason.
 Sully Notes by R. E. Wagstaff.
 Old Mills in the Centerville Area by L. M. Mitchell.
 Drover's Rest by a former owner.
 Recollections of Rose Hill by Mrs. Dangerfield Love.
 A History of Sunset Hills Farm by A. Smith Bowman, Jr.
 Leeton by W. Lewis Leigh.

Maps and Illustrations:

Charles Pickett, Society President.
 Front and Rear Views of Sully.
 Front View and Aerial View of Drover's Rest.
 First Residence of Dr. Wiehle.
 View of Lake at Dr. Wiehle's Home.
 Swimming Pool at Dr. Wiehle's Home.
 Residence built by Benjamin Thornton.
 Aesculapian Hotel Built by Dr. Wiehle.
 Residence Built by Dr. Wiehle in 1899.
 Map of Patent Grant to George Turberville.
 John Chichester Mackall, In Memoriam.

ADS OF YESTERYEAR

The advertisements reproduced on these pages were selected from the booklet "A Directory of Fairfax County, Virginia", published in 1906 by William G. Collins and Arthur L. Cross.

Peach Grove Stock Farm

Alexandria and Leesburg Pike, 2½ miles from
West Falls Church and 1 mile from Dunn-Loring

HORSES Bought, Sold and Broken

Thirty years' practice in equine dentistry and other specialties

E. R. MERRY

EAST FALLS CHURCH, VA., R. F. D. No. 1

Telephone, Falls Church 74-c

S. H. DETWILER

UP-TO-DATE LIVERY

LOCK BOX 4 - - - - Clifton Station, Va

Horses and Vehicles Always on Hand

TERMS REASONABLE

ADS OF YESTERYEAR

DEHORNING STOPS LOSS

Cattle with horns are dangerous and a constant menace to persons and other cattle. I dehorn them quickly and with slight pain with a Eureka Dehorner. It has double V blades and both knives move. It makes a clean cut, no crushing the horn, for it cuts on four sides of horn. Cows give more milk. Cattle are more gentle.

I also put in Bull Rings.

Prices Reasonable

ADDRESS, W. H. MYERS.

LEGATO

VA.

O. B. KIDWELL Blacksmith and Wheelwright Merrifield, Virginia

Bothwell Farm

Disinfectant Tonic

AND

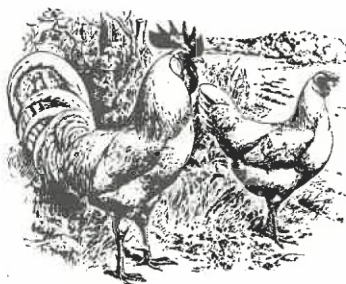
Bowel Regulator

A Specific for
Bowel Trouble ;

Prevents Disease ;

Odorless, Tasteless ;

For Young and Old Fowls



Bothwell

Farm

Chick Food

A Complete Ration ;

Keeps Chicks Healthy ;

Makes Quick Growth ;

No Droopy Chicks.

S. C. White Leghorns Exclusively

Year-round Layers. Record of over 200 Eggs each in twelve months.

Large White Eggs in Great Demand and Sell for Fancy Prices.

Twenty Years' Experience Improving This Strain.

Eggs for Hatching and Breeding Stock. Selected Handsome Cockerels

WRITE FOR CIRCULAR

J. C. HUNTER, VIENNA . . . VA.

E. R. SWETNAM

SWETNAM - - - - - VA.

We solicit the attention of our friends and patrons far and near. We have been in business at this stand for over 30 years and have the largest and best assorted stock in Fairfax County. We buy the most of our goods in car lots and have the prices RIGHT. Before sending your money out of the country to some mail order house who claims to sell goods at RETAIL for WHOLESALE PRICES come to see us and bring your list and see if we can't do as well for you in price and show you the goods before you pay your money. We give you a guarantee that you don't have to send a thousand miles to have made good. We are on the spot with the goods and only ask a fair chance to prove our claim. Our line is as follows :

Studebaker Wagons,
Buggies and Carriages,
Plows, Harrows,
Land Rollers,
Corn Planters,
Corn Harvesters,
Corn Shellers,
Grain Drills,
Mowers, Binders,
Rakes, Grass Seeders,
Harness, Saddles,

Stoves and Furniture,
Paints, Oils, Stains,
Varnishes and Brushes,
Farm and Garden Tools,
Lumber, Lime, Brick,
Hair and Cement,
Windows, Doors, Nails,
Building Hardware,
Feed, Fertilizer, Coal,
Wire, Wire Fence,
Notions, Dry Goods,

Hats, Caps, Boots,
Shoes, Clothing,
Steel Roofing,
Tar and Rawhide Roofing
Grass and Garden Seed
in season.
A full line of groceries.
In fact, nearly everything
wanted in the country.

COME TO SEE US



R. M. KIVETT

REAL ESTATE INSURANCE

Lock Box 1

Clifton Station, Va.

ADS OF YESTERYEAR

T. E. REED

Undertaker AND Liveryman

HERNDON, VA.

TELEPHONE 28

Dr. J. B. GOULD

DENTIST

FALLS CHURCH VA.

Dentistry in all its branches

General and Local Anæsthetics for the painless extraction of teeth.

ST. JAMES' SCHOOL

W. Falls Church, Va.

P. O. West End, Va.



A graded school for boys and girls, under the direction of the Sisters of the Perpetual Adoration. All the usual branches will be taught; also, as special studies, Latin, French, German, Music and Art. Terms moderate.

Convent of the Perpetual Adoration

IN CHARGE OF THE SISTERS

Young Lady Boarders will be received at reasonable rates.

FOR PARTICULARS, APPLY TO

MOTHER MARTINA, Directress

West End P. O., Va.



